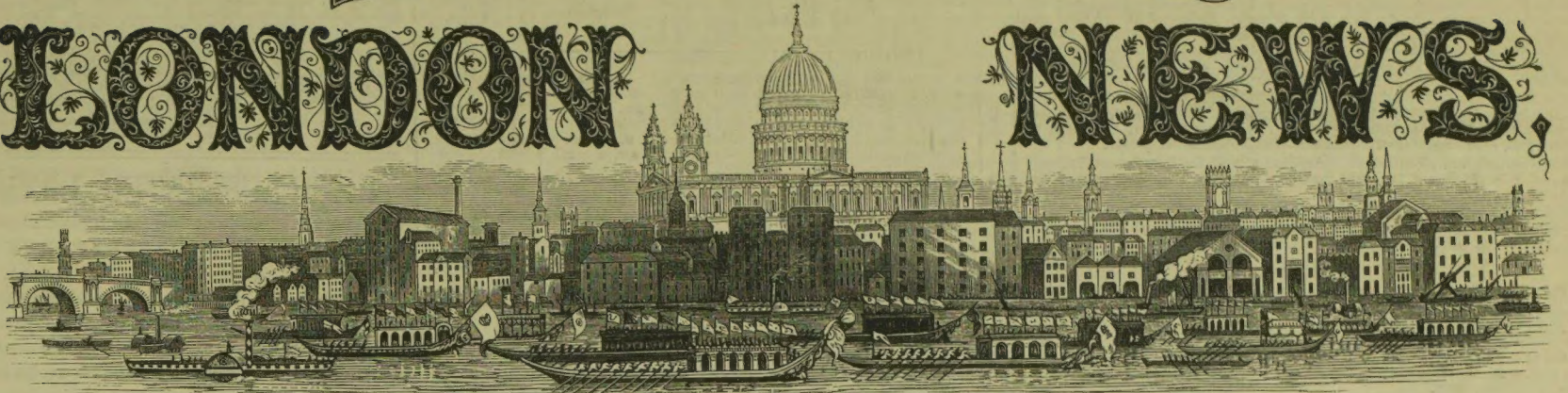


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2083.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
SUPPLEMENT } BY POST, 6d.



"A risky moment was experienced by Captain Manners C. Wood, 10th Hussars. An Afghan being wounded in the right arm, had his long charra in his left, when Lieutenant Fisher, of the same regiment, came up, and felled the Afghan with the butt end of a carbine." had cut through his helmet. He fell, and was seemingly at the mercy of his opponent, who,

THE AFGHAN WAR: AN INCIDENT IN THE BATTLE OF FUTTEHABAD, APRIL 2.—SEE PAGE 474.  
FROM A SKETCH SUPPLIED BY LIEUTENANT J. P. NAPIER, 10TH HUSSARS, TO OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at the Manse, Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, the wife of the Rev. S. M. Dill, M.A., of a daughter.  
On the 11th inst., at Sarratt, the wife of W. B. Green, of a daughter.  
On the 10th inst., at 56, Belsize Park, the wife of Alfred Sandilands, of a daughter.  
On the 8th inst., at 3, Wilton-place, the Viscountess Helmsley, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at the Church of St. Nicholas, Chislehurst, by the Rev. Charles Herbert Jenner, Rector of Wexve, Glamorganshire (father of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. F. H. Murray, Rector of the parish, and the Rev. Theodore Halsey Janson (brother of the bride), Edwin Arthur Jenner, Esq., of Chislehurst, to Edith Sarah, third daughter of Frederick Halsey Janson, Esq., of Oakbank, Chislehurst, and of Finsbury-circus, London.

On March 11, at Woodville, near Adelaide, South Australia, by the Rev. A. Dendy, D.D., Herbert Maddock Hughes, of Culragie, Queensland, second son of Timothy Bristow Hughes, Esq., of Liscard, Cheshire, to Laura, youngest daughter of the late Robert de Neufville Lucas.

On the 12th inst., Eustace Balfour, fifth son of the late James Balfour, Esq., of Whittinghame, to Lady Frances Campbell, fifth daughter of the Duke of Argyll.

On the 6th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Kelsale, Suffolk, Henry Arnold, second son of Lord Lawrence, to Constance Charlotte, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. George Irving Davies, Rector of Kelsale, Suffolk.

## DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at her residence, 5, Clarges-street, Piccadilly, Miss Louisa Giffard, last surviving daughter of the late Sir Duke Giffard, Bart. (of Castle Jordan, King's County, Ireland), and Lady Giffard, afterwards Marchioness of Lansdowne, in the 89th year of her age.

On the 9th inst., at No. 22, Longford-terrace, Monkstown, Dublin, in her 81st year, the Dowager Lady Aylmer, widow of the late Sir Gerald George Aylmer, Bart.

On the 7th inst., at Gothenburg, in the 50th year of her age, Cecilia, the beloved wife of Edwin Willering.

On the 27th ult., at Kuppoothulla, Punjab, Jessie Alice, beloved wife of James A. L. Montgomery, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, second daughter of Sir T. Douglas Forsyth. (By telegram.)

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 24.

**SUNDAY, MAY 18.**  
Fifth Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday.  
Morning Lessons: Deut. vi. 1, John vi. 1-22. Evening Lessons: Deut. ix. or x.; 2 Tim. i.  
Collections for the Bishop of London's Fund.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon How; 3 p.m., Canon Duckworth; 7 p.m., Hon. Rev. W. H. Fremantle.  
St. James's, noon. Bishop Ryan.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Bishop Ryan.  
3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear (third Boyle Lecture).  
**MONDAY, MAY 19.**  
Rogation Week.  
Cambridge Term divides at midnight.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Hillebrand on the Intellectual Movement of Germany).  
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. S. J. Whitmore on the Ethnology of the Pacific).  
Asiatic Society, anniversary, 4 p.m.  
Society of Arts Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Preece on Recent Advances in Electric Telegraphy).  
**TUESDAY, MAY 20.**  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor J. R. Seeley, Suggestions to Students and Readers of History).  
Humane Society, 4 p.m.  
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. H. Wyld on Music), four days.  
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. J. B. Martin on Some Effects of a Crisis on the Banking Interest).  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. P. Griffith on the Improvement of the Bar of Dublin by Artificial Scour).  
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alexander Rogers on Life in India).  
Midland Union of Natural History Societies, second annual meeting, Leicester.  
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.  
King's College Hospital, festival dinner, Inner-Temple Hall.  
**WEDNESDAY, MAY 21.**  
New moon, 5.50 a.m.  
Botanic Society, summer exhibition, 2 p.m.  
National Rifle Association, spring general meeting, at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, 3 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).  
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Discussion on the Incination of the Axes of Cyclones; papers by Mr. G. A. Hageman and Mr. G. M. Whipple).  
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Sir Patrick de Colquhoun on the Authorship of Shakespeare's Plays).  
Pharmaceutical Society, annual meeting, 11 a.m.; conversazione, South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m.  
Amateur Mechanical Society, annual dinner.  
College of Preceptors, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Morris on Etymology).  
Philharmonic Society concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.  
**THURSDAY, MAY 22.**  
Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.  
Morning Lessons: Dan. vii. 9-15; Luke xxiv. 44. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings ii. 1-16; Heb. iv.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Povah; 8.15 p.m., Rev. Dr. Baker; 7 p.m., Rev. G. Body.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Forrest; 4 p.m., Rev. W. Boyd-Carpenter; 7.30 p.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair.  
Inventors' Institute, anniversary, 4 p.m.  
**FRIDAY, MAY 23.**  
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Penstone on Late Iron-work).  
Botanic Society, lecture by Professor Bentley, 4 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Preece on Multiple Telegraphy, 9 p.m.).  
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
**SATURDAY, MAY 24.**  
Queen Victoria born, 1819 (to be kept this day).  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Swift in Himself).  
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.  
New Philharmonic Society, orchestral concert, St. James's Hall.  
Linnæan Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.  
Civil Service Athletic Sports, Lilliebridge.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
May 17	30.455	43.4	32.5	68	1-10	56.2	31.9	E. NNE.	155
" 18	30.375	50.3	30.6	50	0	64.0	35.0	E. N. NNE.	116
" 19	30.067	41.6	34.1	77	6	49.9	38.0	SW. N. NNE.	278
" 20	30.010	37.9	30.9	78	8	45.1	35.8	N. NNE.	331
" 21	29.971	41.1	28.2	62	9	49.1	34.3	N. W. SW.	296
" 22	29.768	42.8	35.8	78	8	53.3	38.3	SW. N. NE.	282
" 23	30.028	40.9	24.4	56	8	50.8	31.0	N.	140

\* Hall or sheet.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.435	30.437	30.083	30.000	30.043	29.729	30.034
Temperature of Air	43.7	54.8	42.9	40.3	42.3	49.9	43.2
Temperature of Evaporation	40.6	44.6	40.8	39.4	39.0	45.0	38.0
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NE.	NNE.	N.	N.	NW.	N.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 20	0 38	1 07	1 17	1 35	1 54	2 10

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The yearly subscription abroad is 36s. 4d. (on thin paper, 32s.), except to Ecuador, the Hawaiian Islands, Madagascar, and Paraguay to which places the cost is 45s. for the year (36s. 4d. for the thin edition). By the Brindisi route to Australia, New Zealand, India, China, and Japan, the subscription for twelve months is 45s. (thin paper, 36s. 4d.).

Subscribers are specially advised to order the thick paper edition, the appearance of the engravings in the thin paper copies being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, in English money; by cheque crossed the Union Bank of London; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to George C. Leighton, of 198, Strand, London.

## GROSVENOR GALLERY.—THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MODERN PAINTINGS IS NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling; SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.  
THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
Gallery, 55, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 3 ft. by 2 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS NOW OPEN. Alpine, Eastern, Lake, &c.—BURLINGTON GALLERY, No. 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is NOW OPEN for the 24th Season with an entirely new Exhibition of Oil and Water-colour Paintings, by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for Sale. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

CYPRUS and VENICE SKETCHES.—The Gallery of Pictures, 48, Great Marlborough-street, lately occupied by the Society of Lady Artists, will be OPEN on MONDAY, MAY 20, with Eighty VIEWS OF CYPRUS and about 200 of VENICE, &c., by N. W. Warren; also a Grand Picture representing THE BRIGANDS' CAVE, by Signore Cammarano, of Rome. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

LYCEUM.—LADY OF LYONS.—Mr. Irving respectfully announces that, in response to the expressions of enthusiasm and delight with which the public has received the representations of THE LADY OF LYONS at the Lyceum Theatre, it will be REPEATED at 8.15 EVERY EVENING (excepting Wednesdays), when HAMLET will be performed.—LYCEUM.

HAMLET.—MORNING PERFORMANCE.—TO-DAY (SATURDAY), and EVERY SATURDAY MORNING DURING MAY, commencing at Two o'clock. Hamlet, Mr. Irving; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry.—LYCEUM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—MARRIED, NOT MATED, New Comedy Drama in four acts. For 12 Nights only, at 8.30. Misses Marion Terry, Sophie Young, and the celebrated Beatrice Company. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. No booking fees. Doors open at 7.15.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal patronage. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE at Nine, an entirely new Hibernian sketch, in which Miss Nelly Power will appear, supported by Mdles. Ada Brington, and S. Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to 22s.

CANTERBURY.—MARQUEZ DE GONZA TROUPE at 10.30.—The Grandest Gymnasts the world has ever seen. The sensation of Paris, and patronised by three millions of people at the Hippodrome during the Exhibition.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE and BURGESS HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

pronounced by the entire daily and weekly Papers, THE BEST and MOST CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON, will be repeated EVERY EVENING at EIGHT o'clock, and on

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at THREE also. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Children under twelve years, 6d. to Stalls and Area. Places can be secured at the Hall, Daily, from Nine till Six. No charge for booking.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF TOM MOORE, the IMMORTAL BARD OF IRELAND,

on WEDNESDAY WEEK, MAY 23,

in the AFTERNOON at THREE, and in the EVENING at EIGHT,

TWO SPECIAL CONCERTS

will be given by the Choir and Orchestra of the

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

in celebration of this interesting event. The Programmes on these occasions will

comprise the whole of the GENIUS OF MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES, which have been

in constant rehearsal for several weeks past. Tickets and places for the Day and

Evening Performances can now be obtained at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall,

every day from 9 a.m. till 7 p.m.

## NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Conductor, Mr. Wilhelm Ganz.—THIRD CONCERT, SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, MAY 24, at Three. Programme:—Symphony in A minor (Saint-Saëns, kindly conducted by the Composer); Aria, "Dei vieni" (Mozart), Miss G. Burns; Concerto for Violin, in D major (Beethoven), Senior Sarasate; Overture, "Die Katchen von Heilbrunn" (Benedict); Concerto for Piano in C minor (Saint-Saëns), performed by the Composer; Song from "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolai), Miss G. Burns; Solo, Violin, Senior Sarasate; Overture, "The Forest Maiden" (M.S. (G. A. Osborne. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s.; Admission, 1s. At Austin's, Chappell and Co.'s, and the usual places.

## PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G.

Cusins.—SIXTH CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21. Doors open at half-past seven, commence at Eight o'clock. ST. JAMES'S HALL. Madame Annette Eschpoff and Senior Sarasate, Mdle. Reicker, and Mr. Joseph Meas. Schubert's unfinished Symphony; Beethoven's Piano Concerto in E flat; Max Bruch's Violin Concerto; Overture, "Leonora" (Beethoven), except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Last week of GRIMSTONE GRANGE, by Gilbert and Arthur A. Becket, Made by King Hall; and last week of OUR CALICO BALL, a Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Tuesday, May 27, a New Programme.

PANTHEON OF CELEBRITIES, 1s., contains Eighty-one PHOTOGRAPHS, from life sittings, of Celebrated Personages. Supplied by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's Railway Bookstalls, and all News-vendors. Post-free for 1s. 2d. from the "Figaro" Office, 35, St. Bride-street, E.C.

PANTHEON of CELEBRITIES.—The Daily Telegraph says:—"Drawing on the large fund of portraiture which is afforded by many past numbers of 'The London Figaro,' the director of that journal has published, under the title above indicated, a neatly-mounted card of well-known likenesses, reduced in size, without loss of clear resemblance. The most diversified gallery is here brought together, as may be understood when but a few names are mentioned. The Royal Family, as a matter of course, is fully represented, her Majesty the Queen occupying the central place, with the Prince of Wales on one side and the Princess on the other. Then, from the mixed assemblage, the eye readily singles out, one by one, the Pope, the Emperor Napoleon, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Cardinal Manning, M. Victor Hugo, the Emperor William, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Prince Louis Napoleon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Shah, M. Gambetta, Prince von Bismarck, M. Gustave Doré, Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, Marshal MacMahon, Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Gladstone, and Dr. Colenso, besides upwards of sixty countenances not less familiar to the public. The price at which this multifarious memento is produced will doubtless ensure its popularity."—Price 1s. for 81 Photographs. Order from any Bookstall or Railway Bookstall. Supplied, post-free, for 1s. 2d., by the Manager of the "Figaro," 35, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879.

We seem to be drawing towards the close of the Afghan War. On the assumption that the probabilities of this event will speedily be realised—an assumption which, we confess, is somewhat hazardous—we have to congratulate the British public upon the cessation of one of those causes of apprehension which have lately excited it, and which have tended to repress a feeling of confidence in the future, and have thereby operated so powerfully to hinder the revival of trade and commerce in this country. One by one, the difficulties which have done so much to alter the complexion of external affairs have presented themselves with great rapidity. One by one, with equal rapidity, we trust, they will be removed out of the way. The War in Afghanistan could not be looked upon as an unimportant affair. It was distant, it is true; it primarily affected India; it brought to mind frightful associations; it appeared to many, whose capacity for forming a correct judgment of it, to be inopportune, to have been precipitated with undue haste, and to have aimed at conclusions which experience had proved to involve many considerations above and beyond that of military success. Leaving such questions as these to be decided by the progress of events, it is certainly matter for profound satisfaction that, as between India and Afghanistan, an agreement amounting to reconciliation between the two Powers seems to be so likely. Disappointment may yet be in store for us, but most of the facts of the case promise a fair realisation of our hopes.

Yakoob Khan has presented himself within the English Lines to negotiate. A letter from the Indian Viceroy, addressed to him as Ameer of Cabul, has recognised him as the *de facto* Ruler of the Country and the Successor to his Father's Throne. He has been received with every mark of respect. He is said to be visibly gratified by the attention paid to him. Visits of ceremony have been exchanged between the Ameer and Sir Samuel Browne and Major Cavagnari, the latter acting as the Viceroy's Plenipotentiary. Formal negotiations were forthwith to commence, and confident expectations are entertained in India that they will terminate in a Treaty of Peace.

There is much to be said in support of such expectations. Yakoob Khan's visit to the British Camp at Gandamak is a voluntary act on his part. He has probably ascertained that no hope remains of a Russian alliance, and no fear, for the present at least, of Russian molestation. He must have become conscious of weakness arising out of troubles in his Turkestan Provinces threatening his succession. He is scarcely master of Cabul. He needs the sanction, in the position which he occupies, of a strong external neighbouring Power. Whether he would have preferred intimate relations between himself and the Government of Russia, or the Government of India, may, perhaps, be doubtful. He has been driven by the force of circumstances to look away from the former and to set his face towards the latter. As we have said, Lord Lytton has recognised him as *de facto* Sovereign. He is thereby morally strengthened against existing and potential competitors. He seems to desire such assistance, and he, perhaps, can best appreciate its value. He must know the conditions of friendship which the Indian Government will seek to impose upon him. Some concessions he is probably prepared to make, else why should he leave his capital and present himself with a small escort within the lines of the British Camp? His intent is obviously reconciliation. Not much is asked of him; not much, perhaps, has he reason to expect. Should he agree to the terms demanded of him, he will at once see that he will be left to such material resources as are within his reach to overcome the internal difficulties by which he is threatened. But the countenance given to him by the Viceroy and, no doubt, by the Government at home, will invest him with a prestige which it will be impracticable for his rivals to emulate. He has, therefore, strong inducements to submit to the not very immoderate exactions which will be asked of him. The serious danger appears to be lest he should be unable to carry with him the practical assent of his own people. If it is found that he can do so, there exists no insurmountable objection to something like intimate friendship for the future between the two contiguous Powers.

India specially needs this kind of relief. Our period of conquest ought hereupon to cease. We wish we could

believe that it will. Financial insolvency would be more dangerous to the maintenance of British Rule in the Oriental Peninsula than "hap-hazard" boundaries. What we have gained by the sword we must keep, if we keep it at all, by beneficent Government. India staggers under a military burden too heavy for her strength. She must lighten it, or, at no distant future, she will break down. Her expenditure should now be curtailed with a firm but discriminating hand. The management of her affairs must proceed henceforth upon another basis than heretofore. Not war, but peace, must be the predominant aim of her ruling authority. Surely, there need not be so large a native army requiring to be watched and counter-balanced by so expensive a British force as that now maintained. As the *Times* admits, "The old excuses for a large army have now ceased to be tenable." "Its duties will be almost entirely those of police, and it is difficult to believe that a body of some 200,000 armed men can be required for the share of these that will fall to it." In fact, it is becoming a matter of imperious necessity that our statesmen should devise some less cumbersome machinery of government for India than that which is relied upon now. It is far from impossible, though, no doubt, it may prove difficult. England is bound by many cogent reasons to stand by her possession of India, and to discharge with fidelity the immense responsibilities which it entails upon her. When she has settled finally the limits of that possession we hope her attention will be seriously turned to the amelioration of the lot of her Majesty's subjects in that quarter. But she will need to avail herself of the highest statesmanship she can command to ensure that her hold upon India shall be beneficial to its inhabitants as well as to herself.

### THE COURT.

The Queen during her sojourn at Buckingham Palace last week gave an audience to the Earl of Beaconsfield; also to General the Marquis of Hertford, who delivered up the wand and key of office as Lord Chamberlain, which were presented by her Majesty to the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, who kissed hands on his appointment as Lord Chamberlain. The Queen was visited at the palace by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their respective children. Her Majesty received the Duchess of Athole and her children, and gave an interview to the Duke of Argyll and an audience to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, paid a visit to the Dean of Westminster at the Deanery, and inspected the monument of the Grand Duchess of Hesse at Mr. Boehm's studio. Her Majesty entertained at dinner at the palace the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Frederica of Hanover, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, and Miss Ella Tayler.

At the Drawingroom held by the Queen at the palace on the 8th inst., about 220 presentations were made.

Princess Beatrice, while in town, visited the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor and French Galleries and, with Prince Leopold, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, and Her Majesty's Theatre. Prince Leopold inspected the exhibition of cutlery on view at the Cutlers' Hall and was present at the Isandula benefit at the Gaiety Theatre.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Buckingham Palace yesterday week and drove to the railway station at Paddington, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, and travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Windsor. Miss Violet Lindsay dined with her Majesty on Saturday.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle on Sunday. The Rev. Sholto D. Campbell Douglas, Rector of All Souls', Marylebone, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon.

Baronne de Caters Lablache (daughter of the late celebrated Signor Lablache) sang before her Majesty and Princess Beatrice on Monday afternoon, accompanied on the pianoforte by Signor Eugenio Peruzzi. Mr. Melhuish photographed the Queen and Princess Beatrice. Prince and Princess Christian, his Excellency the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon and Lady Gordon, the Hon. Sydney Herbert, M.P., and Lady Beatrix Herbert, and Mr. Theodore Martin dined with her Majesty.

The Queen held a Court on Tuesday at the castle to receive addresses of congratulation upon the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn from the Corporations of the cities of London and Dublin.

The Queen holds a Council to-day (Saturday).

The Queen's first great-grandchild was born on Monday afternoon at half-past two o'clock, and is the first-born child of the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen and Hillbourghausen, Princess Charlotte of Prussia, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. Her marriage with Prince Bernard took place in February of last year. Her Royal Highness and the infant are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

### ARRIVAL OF THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

The Empress Augusta landed at Dover on Wednesday at 10.55 a.m. under a salute from the castle. Her Imperial Majesty arrived by special steamer from Ostend. She was received by the Duke of Edinburgh, the German Ambassador, Lord Torrington, Viscount Sydney, Sir Edward Watkin, and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. A guard of honour, under the command of Lord Alexander Russell, was stationed on the pier. The Empress left Dover at a quarter past twelve by a special train provided by the South-Eastern Railway Company, and arrived at ten minutes past two at the Waterloo junction of the South-Western Railway, where the Prince of Wales met her Imperial Majesty and accompanied her to Windsor, which was reached at three o'clock. On alighting from the saloon carriage the Empress was received by the Queen, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Prince and Princess Christian. A guard of honour was mounted near the waiting-room. The Royal and Imperial party drove at once to the castle.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held last week at their rooms in Hanover-square. His Royal Highness and the Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, were present at the performance given at the Gaiety Theatre in aid of the fund

which is being raised on behalf of the widows and orphans of the men belonging to the Queen's troops killed at Isandula and Rorke's Drift. The Prince also attended Mr. Preece's lecture on and exhibition of the electric lighting apparatus at the Royal Albert Hall; and the Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark were present at Madame Viard-Louis's concert at St. James's Hall. The Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark went to the Duke's Theatre yesterday week, and on Saturday evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden. The Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. V. Povah, and the Rev. D. Moore officiated. The Prince and Princess, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud and the Crown Prince of Denmark, were present at a military assault at arms by the Gymnastic staff of the Aldershot Gymnasium, assisted by non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and Navy, under the superintendence of Major Gildea, in aid of the Isandula and Rorke's Drift Relief Fund, at the Royal Albert Hall, on Monday. The Prince attended the House of Lords. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark went to the last Orchestral Festival Concert at St. James's Hall.

The Count and Countess of Flanders visited the Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark at Marlborough House on Tuesday, and their Royal Highnesses returned the visit at Claridge's Hotel. The Crown Prince of Denmark visited the East India Docks. The Princess has patronised in person the fancy bazaar which has been held the last three days at the Riding School, Knightsbridge, in aid of the funds of the West-End Hospital for Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Diseases of the Nervous System, in Welbeck-street.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided yesterday week at the jubilee festival of the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home at the Cannon-street Hotel. His Royal Highness and the Duchess of Edinburgh inspected the Exhibition of Cutlery at the Cutlers' Hall. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses, with Prince and Princess Christian and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, were present at the assault of arms on Monday at the Royal Albert Hall. The Duke and Duchess, with Princess Christian, have been to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and to the Court, the Prince of Wales's, and the Duke's Theatres. The Duke, as president of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, will take part in the last concert of the season this (Saturday) evening at the Royal Albert Hall, when the Duchess and various members of the Royal family will be present.

Prince Leopold has consented to become president of the Westminster Industrial Exhibition, which will be opened on the 24th inst.

The Duchess of Teck, accompanied by her children, distributed the prizes awarded to the successful scholars in the schools of the precinct of the Savoy on Saturday last. The ceremony took place in the theatre of Burlington House. Her Royal Highness and the Duke of Teck have signified their intention of being present at the Richmond Horticultural Society's exhibition, to be held in the Old Deer Park, Richmond, on June 26.

The Count and Countess de Flandre arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Monday from the Continent. Visits have been exchanged between their Royal Highnesses and the English Royal family.

The Sultan, through the Turkish Ambassador, has invested Baroness Burdett-Coutts with the Grand Cordon of his Imperial Order Shafakut, the new Turkish "Order of Charity" for feminine recipients. The Baroness has also received two vases, together with an autograph letter, from the Sultan.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson have arrived at Grosvenor-gardens. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have arrived at Grosvenor House from Eaton Hall, Cheshire. The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived at Montagu House from Bowhill, Selkirkshire. The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans have arrived at Thomas's Hotel. The Marquis of Hertford left on Saturday last for the Continent, to rejoin the Marchioness and Lady Maud Seymour, who are about making a tour of the Italian lakes.

The annual grand ball in aid of the funds of the Yorkshire Society will take place at Willis's Rooms, King's-street, St. James's, on Monday next.

### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Lord George Campbell, fourth son of the Duke of Argyll, was married on the 8th inst. to Miss Sybil Alexander, daughter of the late Mr. James B. Alexander, of Bryanston-square. The marriage took place by special license, at three o'clock, at St. George's Church, Campden-hill, Kensington. The best man was Lord Colin Campbell, M.P. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Elizabeth, Evelyn, Mary, and Constance Campbell (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Edith Gautier, Miss Ada Dickinson, and Miss Maud Dickinson. The bride, who was given away by Major Pattison, her uncle, was attired in an ivory-white satin dress, trimmed with Brussels lace and orange-blossoms and myrtle, and a wreath composed of the same flowers. The bridesmaids' costumes were of cream-white silk, with tunics of white broché, and hats to match. Each wore a silver bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom. The religious ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. G. de Bunsen, M.A., Rural Dean and Rector of Donington, Wolverhampton, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Trotman. After the breakfast, Lord George and his bride left for Sion House, the Duke of Northumberland's seat at Isleworth, to spend the early part of the honeymoon.

The marriage of Mr. Eustace Balfour and Lady Frances Campbell took place in the Kensington Presbyterian church, Foxley-road, at half-past four on Monday afternoon. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Story and the Very Rev. Dean Stanley. The bride was given away by her father, the Duke of Argyll. The four sisters of the bride—Ladies Elizabeth, Evelyn, Mary, and Constance Campbell—were her bridesmaids, and Mr. Gerald Balfour acted as best man to the bridegroom.

The marriage of the Hon. Arthur Pelham, youngest son of the Earl of Chichester, with Miss Evelyn Cust, eldest daughter of Mr. Reginald and Lady Elizabeth Cust, took place on the 7th inst. at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a Princess dress of white satin trimmed with old Flemish point, a wreath of natural flowers, and a tulle veil. Her bridesmaids were Miss Caroline and Miss Beatrice Cust, the Ladies Edith and Kathleen Bligh, Miss Annette and Miss Ella Purey Cust, who wore dresses of white muslin and lace, trimmed with white satin ribbon and real primroses, with mob caps to correspond, and bouquets of primroses. Each wore a silver buckle, the badge of the Pelham family, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. F. W. Maitland acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Purey Cust, Archdeacon of Buckingham, assisted by the Rev. Canon Fleming, Vicar of St. Michael's. Early in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left for Belton House, Grantham, the seat of Earl Brownlow, to pass the honeymoon.

### THE CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has given £250 in aid of the restoration of the parish church of Hartest, Suffolk.

Osmaston church, near Derby, which has undergone restoration, was on the 8th inst. reopened by the Bishop of Lichfield.

A tablet has been placed in the north aisle of the nave of Exeter Cathedral to the memory of Dr. We ley, who was for seven years the organist of the cathedral. The memorial is of white statuary marble.

The London Church Choir Association will hold a service at Westminster Abbey on Saturday afternoon, June 7, in aid of the Alexandra Orphanage. The sermon will be preached by the Dean.

The Duchess of Sutherland, who was accompanied by the Duke, laid on Tuesday the corner-stone of new parish schools in connection with St. Alban's Church, Waterloo-road, Manchester.

The Rev. Edwin Hatch, M.A., of Pembroke College, and Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, was on Tuesday elected Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for the year ensuing, in succession to the Rev. Henry Wace, of Brasenose College.

Some time ago Captain Garratt, of Braunston, near Daventry, offered to give £500 for the reopening of the parish church on the free and open system; but as £300 was required to carry out other proposed alterations, a parish meeting refused the offer. Since then another meeting has accepted the gift, and the Rev. L. Gilbertson, the Rector, has guaranteed the remaining £300.

The south aisle of Ledbury church has been restored. The work originated in a bequest by the late Mrs. Ann Bibbs of the sum of £500, to be expended in putting the aisle in good repair, and this sum has been supplemented by subscriptions, which raised it to £900. The operations have been confined exclusively to structural repair; and the wood-carving of the roof has been executed by the Rector, the Rev. J. Jackson.

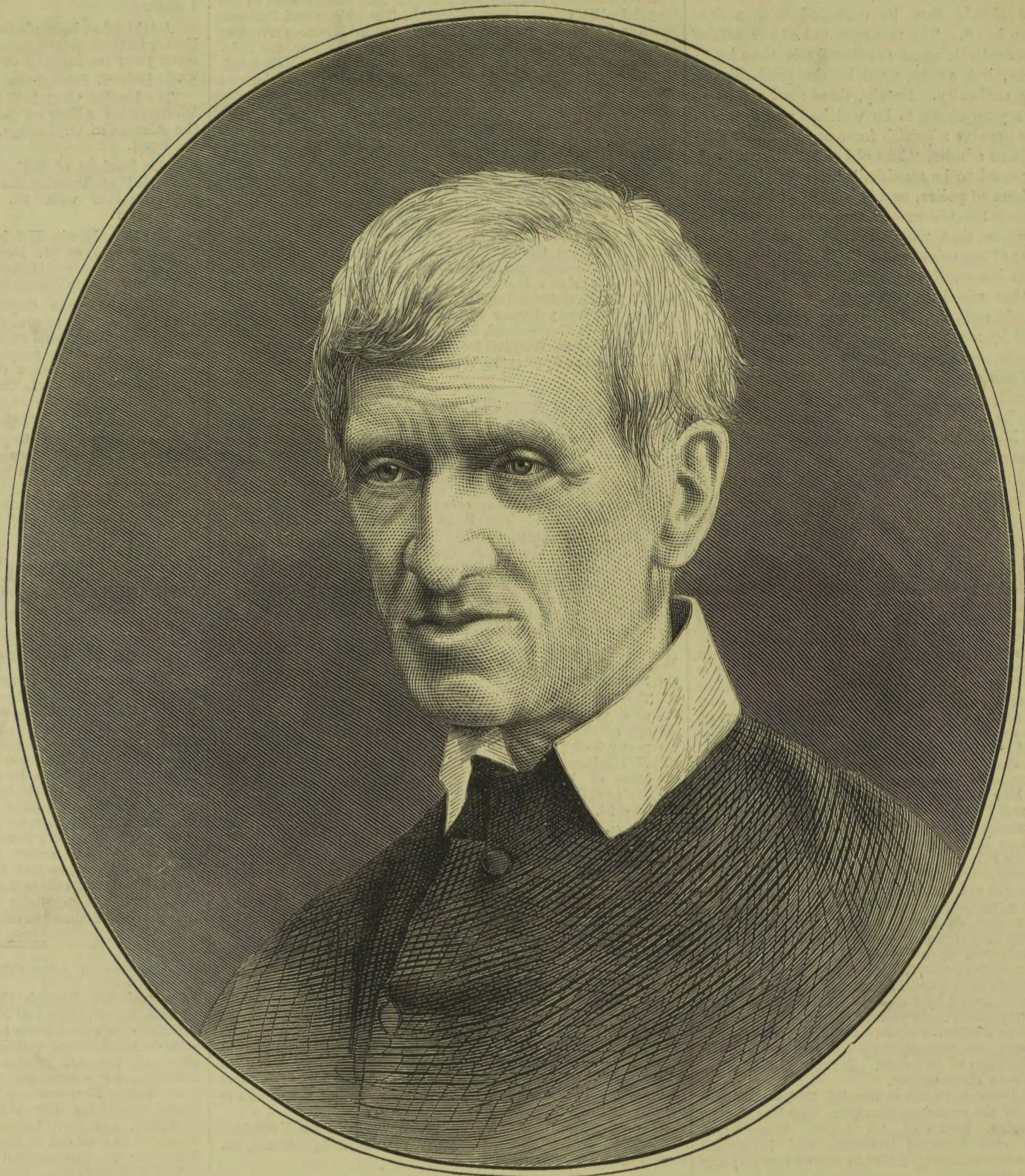
The Rev. C. Felton Smith, Vicar of Crediton and Prebendary of Exeter, has been presented with a handsome testimonial by some of his parishioners, to commemorate the termination of a quarter of a century's ministry in the parish. The gift consisted of a bronze and marble clock, a pair of five-light candelabra, an oak and silver inkstand, and a pen and pencil-case. At the same time Mrs. Felton Smith was presented with a dinner service.

A meeting of the clergy and churchwardens interested in the promotion of the objects of the Bishop of London's Fund was held at Sion College on Monday, under the presidency of the Bishop of London. The Bishop, in his opening address, said that the subscriptions to the general fund during the past year showed an increase of £1000 over those of last year. During the ten years he had presided over the fund he had consecrated eighty-four new churches, twenty-seven had been rebuilt or enlarged, and at the present moment there were two nearly ready and four more in progress. Under the Act for the Union of the City Benefices eight City churches had been removed, and one under a private Act. Out of the proceeds seven new churches had been built and five more would be constructed, ten others having been materially altered. Six churches had been wholly or partially endowed, and six others had parsons' houses provided or in course of provision.

### CARDINAL NEWMAN.

This eminent English theologian of the Roman Catholic Church, whom Pope Leo XIII. has admitted to the College of Cardinals, is well known to his countrymen; and few clergymen or ministers of religion amongst us have gained a larger share of personal esteem or have exercised greater moral influence over a considerable section of the educated classes. John Henry Newman was born in London, in 1801, being the eldest son of Mr. John Newman, of the firm of Ramsbottom, Newman, and Co., bankers, in Lombard-street. He was educated in a school at Ealing superintended by the Rev. Dr. Nicholas; till, having been elected at an early age to a scholarship in Trinity College, Oxford, he proceeded to that University, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, with classical honours. He was soon afterwards elected a Fellow of Oriel College, and in 1825 became Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall, under Dr. Whately, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin. He was subsequently a Tutor of his own college, and in 1828 accepted the incumbency of the University church, St. Mary's, with the outlying chaplaincy of Littlemore. It was at this time, from 1828 to 1843, that he grew to be one of the most powerful agents, by his preaching, writing, and private teaching, in the great religious movement with which Pusey and Keble were equally identified. In 1842 he quitted residence in Oxford, and founded an ascetic community of High Churchmen at Littlemore, over which he presided during three years. He contributed to the series of "Tracts for the Times," which at one period caused the nickname of "Tractarian," instead of "Puseyite," to be applied to Anglican clergymen of that school. The final Number of this publication, "Tract 90," which was written by Newman, brought down upon it the official censure of the University, and occasioned a crisis in the movement of the party to which he belonged. In October, 1845, Newman separated himself from the Church of England, and was received into the Roman communion. Dr. Newman has given a minute account of the progress of his opinions in a book entitled "Apologia pro Vita Sua," a kind of mental autobiography, published in 1864. He was appointed, by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, head of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, at Birmingham; and afterwards became principal of a school for the education of sons of the Roman Catholic gentry at Edgbaston, a suburb of that town. In 1854, he accepted the post of Rector of the newly-founded Roman Catholic University at Dublin, but retired from that office in 1858, and has since resided at Edgbaston. He is the author of many learned and able dissertations upon theological, philosophical, and historical subjects, of several volumes of sermons, and of some religious poetry. His youngest brother, Francis William Newman, born in 1805, has pursued with great distinction, and with not less undoubted earnest devotion to the cause of truth as he views it, a widely divergent course; having, after a most brilliant University career, repudiated the orthodox doctrines, and adopted those of Unitarians or simple Theists; he was for some years Professor of Latin in University College, London.

The official announcement of Cardinal Newman's elevation to that princely rank was made in Cardinal Howard's palace at Rome on Monday last, when he responded to the Pope's messenger in a speech which he continued in English, for the benefit of his own countrymen there assembled. Next day, at the Vatican, the Pope received him and two other new Cardinals, and presented the "biretta" or cap to each of them.



CARDINAL NEWMAN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



WRECK OF THE CLYDE TRANSPORT AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—SEE PAGE 474.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE DISASTER TO THE 10TH HUSSARS IN THE CABUL RIVER.—SEE NEXT PAGE  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON.

## THE DISASTER ON THE CABUL RIVER.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, at the head-quarters of General Sir Samuel Browne's division of the British Army in Afghanistan, supplies the Sketches illustrating the lamentable disaster of March 31 near Jellalabad, where forty-six men of the 10th Hussars, including one officer, Lieutenant Harford, were unfortunately drowned in fording the Cabul River. The following letter, which has appeared in the *Daily News*, was written by our Special Artist, and is the best account of this deplorable affair:—

"Jellalabad, April 8.

"On Monday evening, the last day of March, two columns of troops were suddenly ordered to start in different directions. One was the force commanded by Brigadier-General Gough, which two days later, on the Wednesday, fought a sharp conflict near Futtchabad, defeating 5000 Khugianis, with the loss of nearly forty on our side killed and wounded, amongst them Major Wigram Batty and Lieutenant Wiseman. The other column of troops, starting at the same time from Jellalabad, was under Brigadier-General Macpherson, and consisted of detachments from the First Brigade. It had 300 of the Rifle Brigade under Colonel Newdigate, 300 4th Goorkhas under Major Rowcroft, and 300 of the 20th Punjab Infantry under Colonel Rogers. The cavalry detachment to accompany General Macpherson's column was a squadron of the 10th Hussars, under Captain Spottiswoode, and another of the 11th Bengal Lancers, both under the command of Major Wood, of the 10th Hussars. Their orders were to cross the Cabul River at a ford about a mile below our camp—it was only a day or so before that the temporary bridge had been removed—and then to go up on the left bank of the river through Besoot to Durunta, and on towards Lughman. This was the opposite side to that taken by General Macpherson's column, which went off on the Jellalabad side. They started shortly after ten p.m. Not long afterwards those in camp were startled by the return of a number of horses galloping wildly into the camp with empty saddles. There had been a very sad accident in crossing the river near here, by which forty-six gallant lives had been lost.

"At the present season the bed of the Cabul River is not all covered with water; when the hot weather comes and the snow is melted, it will be so, and it was in anticipation of this that the bridge was lately lifted. Just now the river flows at times in two—at times in three or more—streams, leaving spaces, some of them large and others small, which may be called islands. At the Kalch-i-Sakh ford, where the crossing was to be made, there are two branches of the river, and a large island dividing them. The first branch is 30 ft. wide, with an average depth of about 2 ft. 6 in.; and the crossing was made just at the point where an irrigation channel starts off from the river. This was easily got over. Then came the island, covered in parts with sand and round water-worn boulders. The distance over this, between the two parts of the ford, is about 200 yards; then comes the larger mass of water. Right across it is about 150 ft.; but the line of ford is not straight, and 320 ft. of stream has to be gone over between each bank. The passage goes first down the stream at an oblique angle, till it touches the end of a small island close on the left bank, and then the line turns up again for a short distance, where the ford ends. The ford has been most carefully measured by Lieutenant Magne, of the Royal Engineers, and the average depth is only 2 ft. 6 in., and the deepest place he reports as being only 3 ft. It is regularly crossed by the natives on horseback, and even by means of bullocks; and it is evident, from the above measurement, that if the correct line of the ford is kept by those crossing there cannot be much danger. In the present case the crossing was performed at night, and it was lucky that there was some moonlight; or the disaster would have been in all probability greater.

"The Bengal Lancers were in the front, and they had guides to follow, and got over all safe; but there is a tendency in crossing a stream on horseback, owing to the current, to edge off lower down as they advance, and when there are a number of horses the tendency is greater still. In addition to this the mules of the 11th with supplies were in rear of the squadron, and it is supposed that they had also gone still more off the line in the tail of the cavalry before them. The Hussars had orders not to lose the direction taken by those ahead, but to keep close up. They pushed forward in order to do this, but there is now no doubt but they entered the water too low down the stream, and they would have the same tendency as the others, and went lower still. Hence before they got into the middle the water was rising high upon them, but they saw those ahead all safe on the other side, and, supposing they were on the same track as the 11th had gone, they pushed ahead, till they found themselves with the water up to their saddles. The water at the ford runs at the rate of nine miles an hour; in the rapids, not many yards below the ford, it is still more swift. The horses, feeling it difficult to keep their feet, began to get restive, and the strong current soon forced them downwards into still deeper water, where the whole squadron was soon swept away, and became a struggling mass of confusion, horses and men fiercely contending with the rushing waters for dear life. The men had their swords on as well as belts, and a full supply of ammunition, enough in itself to drag down a good swimmer even in smooth water. The horses, in the excitement, threw most of their riders, and many of these must have been kicked by the animals' feet, as the bodies found show, and were thus stunned and incapable of saving themselves. The rapids already alluded to are only a few yards below the ford, and when the horses lost their feet they would get instantly into its rough waters, where the stream rushes boiling along at such a velocity that the best of swimmers would be helpless. Horses and riders were carried along as if they had been merely rolling logs. Where the rapids cease there is a deep piece of water, and here the river lulls a little in its course. At this place those who had strength left tried to struggle out; some succeeded, but many failed. The roll-call after the accident had only thirty answers to their names out of seventy-six which had started, showing a total loss of forty-six men. Among the missing was Lieutenant Harford.

"As soon as it was known in camp that the accident had taken place numbers ran down with lanterns and doctors went off with restoratives for those saved. A long search was kept up, and some bodies were found, and with the first light of dawn next morning the search was continued, and nineteen were found altogether; they were mostly close to the small island. As the water flows four or five miles an hour many of them may be a long way down. Most of the dead bodies gave evidence of efforts, made in vain, to get rid of the sword and belt, which were a fatal incumbrance. Some of them had the hand raised to the head, in which position it had stiffened in death; these had received kicks from horses' hoofs, and the hand had been either raised by way of protection or from pain to the place kicked. The horses snorted wildly as they were rushed down by the water, many were turned over and kicked out with their feet out of the water in the air. The heavy saddles, as well as the carbine and other trappings, rather over-weighted them, and had a tendency to turn them over. More

than a dozen of the horses were lost. One man was carried a long way down the river, and even managed to get into a native boat, but he could not get out again, and was found dead next morning from cold and exhaustion."

One of our Special Artist's Sketches represents the scene of the accident as he saw it next morning, when three bullocks, with men on their backs, were crossing the ford, showing that it was safe enough if the exact line were kept in crossing. The mountain in the distance is the Ram Koond, which is above 14,000 ft. high, and was then white with snow; the lower peaks, to the left, are those of the Kishmund; and the flat country along the left bank of the river is Besoot.

The next Sketch is that of finding some of the dead bodies, nineteen in number, on the morning after the disaster. As the doolies or litters could not pass the river, elephants were sent over to where the bodies lay, close to the island. There were several drowned horses near, and saddles and other articles were picked up here. Mr. Simpson proceeds to describe the funeral next day, which is the subject of his third sketch:—

"A cemetery had been begun since our arrival at the west end of our camp. On Wednesday morning, the 3rd inst., the nineteen bodies were all interred here in a very long grave. Nearly all the European troops in camp came out. General Sir Samuel Browne and all the head-quarter staff attended. There were two military bands, which played as the long procession marched from the hospital to the cemetery, the bodies being carried in doolies. Yesterday afternoon the sword-belt of Lieutenant Harford, of the 10th Hussars, was brought in, and Lieutenant Napier went off with a dooley to bring in the body, which had turned up about three or four miles below the ford where the accident took place. His revolver and everything were found on him, showing that the natives had not touched the corpse. His sword only was missing, and may have dropped out in the accident. Arrangements were at once made for the funeral, which took place between seven and eight in the evening. A soldier of the 17th Foot, who had died of his wounds received in the fighting near Futtchabad, was buried at the same time. It was a very impressive funeral. The sun had set, but a nearly full moon was casting gleams of light through a cloudy sky, we had had thunder and rain in the afternoon, and the dark clouds were yet lingering about the snowy peaks of the Ram Koond mountain and the Safed Koh range, and as the funeral procession began vivid flashes of lightning were producing strange effects of light and shade as the coffin, on an artillery gun and draped with the Union Jack, moved away, followed by the dark figures of the mourners and officers attending, mostly in dark military cloaks. Instead of the Dead March in 'Saul,' the Rifle Brigade band here play a more modern piece, which sounds like the loud wild wail of Oriental mourners. We have heard it often lately. The same morning, as Batty and Wiseman were carried along, its strains, like that of grief bursting through tears into utterance, were heard over the camp, but in no case has its effect been so impressive as it was last night. At the cemetery lanterns had to be used at the reading of the service, thus adding another unusual effect which is not common at funeral ceremonies."

The illustration shows the funeral procession starting from the encampment of the Sappers and Miners, by whom the coffin had been prepared. It was accompanied by a firing party of the 10th Hussars, with inverted carbines. The officers, Major Wood, Captain Spottiswoode, Lieutenant Napier, and Sub-Lieutenants Greenwood and Grenfell followed the coffin as mourners. Other officers joined the procession as it passed.

## THE ZULU WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, furnishes the Illustration which constitutes our two-page Engraving. This represents the column of troops conducted by Lord Chelmsford from the Tugela to the relief of Colonel Pearson at Ekowe, with the train of laden ox-waggons for conveying stores, descending to cross a "drift," or ford, over a river in Zululand. The force numbered altogether above six thousand men, consisting of twenty-six hundred infantry, six hundred and forty of the Naval Brigade, and fifty mounted Europeans, one hundred and fifty mounted natives, two 9-pounder guns, four 24-pounder rockets and Gatlings, and twenty-one hundred and fifty of the Native Contingent. The column set out from Fort Tenedos, on the Zulu bank of the Tugela, on March 29. Colonel Law, R.A., commanded the advanced guard, composed of the brigades brought by the Shah and Tenedos, two companies of the Buffs, five of the 99th Regiment, and the whole of the 91st Regiment. Two Companies of Mounted Natives and a Battalion of Native Foot marched on either side of the waggons. Major Pemberton commanded the rear guard, which was composed of the Naval Brigade (two hundred men), brought by the corvette Boadicea, the 57th Regiment, the third battalion of the 60th Rifles, and a squadron of mounted natives; also Lord Chelmsford, Commodore Richards, R.N., and staff. The waggons, of which there were about one hundred, and some pack mules, with their escort of native troops, both mounted and on foot, guarding the convoy on each side, the horsemen in advance of both flanks, are most conspicuous in our Artist's Sketch. They carried twelve days' store of provisions for the moving column of troops, and a month's store for those in garrison at Ekowe.

We are indebted to Captain H. B. Laurence, of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, second battalion, attached to Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood's column of troops on the Transvaal frontier of Zululand, for two or three sketches, one of which appears in this Number. It represents two of the Frontier Light Horse, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., O.B., of the 60th Rifles, forming part of Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood's force at Kambula Kop, and here acting as videttes or scouts to descry the approaching enemy. These frontier light cavalry are mounted on small but hardy horses, about fourteen hands in height; and the distance they will go is simply incredible—fifty to eighty miles in a day is no unfrequent occurrence. They have only two paces, cantering and walking, and very little of the latter. The men's uniform is picturesque—a patrol jacket, and pantaloons of yellow cord bound with black braid, long boots, in which they stick a short sword-bayonet for their rifles, and a soft wideawake hat, sometimes of huge dimensions, with a red puggree, completing a very serviceable dress. Their ammunition they carry on a belt worn over their shoulder, and resembling the cartridge-belts used in England, but worn round one's waist. As the men are mostly colonists, and know something of the country and habits of the natives, they do most of the outpost duty, for which they are invaluable.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette* publishes the so-called "Preliminary" Prize-List for Wimbledon. The main features, which are novel, consist in the abolition of cartons altogether; in large additions; upwards of £1000, to the value of the prizes in the M.B.L. and Snider competitions; a readjustment of many of the "Any-Rifle" prizes, the entrance fees being in most cases reduced, and the transformation of "three-entry" into "unlimited entry" competitions.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

There was a fête at Versailles on Sunday for the benefit of the poor. First there was a procession, in which the four quarters of the globe were allegorically represented, and in which Mexican, Greek, and Hungarian cavaliers, American amazons, and Chinese mandarins caracolled on high-mettled steeds, gorgeously caparisoned. A goodly harvest of silver and copper coin was the result of the admiration of the crowds of spectators who flocked in from Paris and all the country round, and the day concluded with a display of fireworks.

President Grévy received on Monday a deputation of workmen from the manufacturing districts of Lille, who asked for an increase on the duties affecting their several trades, in order to enable French manufacturers to struggle against foreign competition. They stated that their masters held it a point of honour not to reduce their workmen's wages; but, if the tariffs were not raised, the masters would be unable to persist in their resolve. M. Grévy assured the delegates that he and the Government would treat the question with solicitude.

The Senate met on Monday; but, after electing two secretaries, adjourned till Thursday, when the Chamber also reassembled.

The annual exhibition of paintings and statuary in the Palais de l'Industrie opened on Monday.

The Minister of the Interior has authorised Senator Henri Martin, Vice-President of the Committee of the Franco-American Union, to organise a lottery of 300,000 tickets of one franc each, to obtain funds for completing the statue of Liberty to be presented by France to the United States.

### HOLLAND.

An official report, published under the authority of the Government, gives the population of the kingdom of the Netherlands on Jan. 1, 1879, as 3,978,001 souls, of whom 1,970,607 were males and 2,007,394 females. This is an increase since the last official announcement for Dec. 31, 1877, of 53,209. The total increase of the population of the kingdom during the last fifty years is set down at 1,364,514, being an average of about 27,290 per year. It will be observed that last year's increase is very nearly equal to double this average.

### GERMANY.

The Emperor returned to Berlin yesterday week from Wiesbaden, and was received with the usual loyalty by the populace. Though wearied with the journey, his Majesty immediately began to receive visits and reports. The Empress left Coblenz for England last Tuesday on a visit to the Queen.

In the German Parliament on the 8th inst. Herr Lasker made a speech in which he charged Prince Bismarck with ignorance of the laws of his country. The Prince replied, with warmth, that it would not conduce to the prestige of the country for him who conducted its affairs to be so ruthlessly assailed. He desired to call back into existence the old Zollverein policy, and he adhered to the whole of his programme. Yesterday week a grant of 200,000 marks was authorised to defray the expenses of representing Germany at the Sydney Exhibition. At the same sitting it was resolved that a portion of the Tariff Bill should be referred to a Committee, and the rest come on for second reading at a full sitting of the House. On Monday the Reichstag continued the debate on the first reading of the Tobacco Bills, and ultimately adopted the motion of Dr. Loewe to refer the bills to a special Committee of twenty-eight members.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament, after six days' debate, has passed a bill ordering the Magyar language to be taught in all the non-Magyar primary schools. The bill has, the correspondent says, been considerably amended.

In the Hungarian Parliament on Monday it was stated by Herr Tisza that the fund for the relief of the sufferers at Szegedin amounted to 1,700,000 florins, and that he thought it would reach two millions: 100,000 florins had been spent in immediate relief; the rest would be employed in rebuilding the city.

### RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Michael, with his wife and son (the Grand Duke Nicholas), left St. Petersburg on Sunday for a tour on the Continent; and the Cesarewitch, accompanied by the Cesarevna and their children, left for Peterhof on Tuesday.

General Todleben has suppressed the *Crimean Journal*, a paper published at Odessa.

An order is stated to have been issued at Warsaw prohibiting students of the intermediate schools of that city from leaving their homes after nine o'clock in the evening.

Three hundred out of two thousand persons arrested in Moscow during the winter are reported by the *Golos* to have started for Siberia. Nine thousand arrested in other towns during the same period will pass through Moscow in the course of the summer.

Irbit, another Ural Town to which political prisoners were sent, has been destroyed by fire. Although not a large place, Irbit is an important commercial centre, and an annual fair is held there second only to that of Nijny.

The Czar has conferred Orders on various members of the Central Committee of German Societies for Tending Sick and Wounded Soldiers in the field for services rendered during the Russo-Turkish war. The Government have conferred upon Dr. H. Sandwith the Order of St. Stanislas of the Second Class, in recognition of his services to the cause of humanity during the Russo-Turkish war.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the Sovereign elect of Bulgaria, has paid a visit to the Czar. Previous to his departure from Darmstadt for that purpose he received from the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt the Grand Cross of the Order of Ludwig (Louis).

Active preparations for the evacuation of Eastern Roumelia are going on, and several Russian regiments have already received orders to hold themselves in readiness for departure.

### AMERICA.

The Senate has approved the bill passed by the House of Representatives prohibiting the employment of the Federal troops at the polling places during elections.

President Hayes sent to the House of Representatives on Monday a message vetoing the Democratic Army Interference Bill. The President is of opinion that no additional legislation is required. He says that there will be no interference with the elections while he is President, but there should be no denial of the right of the National Government to employ its military force on any day or at any place where it may be necessary to enforce the Constitution and the laws. Another objection the President has to the bill is the discrimination it makes in favour of the State and against the national authority. In Tuesday's sitting of the House a motion was put to the vote to pass the bill prohibiting military interference at elections over President Hayes's veto. There were 127 yeas and 97 nays; consequently the requisite two-thirds' majority was not obtained.

The House of Representatives has thrown out the bill for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour Labour Law.

A popular vote has been taken in California on a new Con-

stitution for that State, framed in the interests of the Labour Reform party. It provides for a Commission to regulate railway charges, also to thoroughly control railways, and prohibits Chinamen from ever becoming voters. The Constitution was adopted by about 6000 majority, and the vote is stated to have been the heaviest ever polled in the State. The mining towns generally voted against the measure, but the agricultural sections of the working men's party are exultant at the victory.

The Coloured Convention, representing the negro class in several southern States, has passed resolutions favouring the emigration of the coloured population. One hundred and forty negroes, emigrants to Kansas, passed through St. Louis on the 7th inst., returning to Mississippi. They were displeased with their reception in Kansas, and are glad to return.

Lord Harris's eleven have played a match against an American team at Hoboken, in which the Englishmen gained an easy victory, scoring 253 in one innings, while their opponents only succeeded in making 139 in both innings.

## CANADA.

The Dominion Senate has rejected the bill for the repeal of the Insolvent Act.

Dr. Tupper has introduced a motion into the Dominion House of Commons favouring the completion of the Pacific Railway and proposing the appropriation of 100,000,000 acres of land for that object.

The plot of a revolt at the penitentiary in Halifax town has been discovered and defeated.

## BRAZIL.

The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has rejected the Ministerial amendment moved on March 18 last depriving the Minister of Finance of the power to issue the remaining 20,000,000 of the 60,000,000 milreis of paper currency.

In the sitting of the 20th ult. the Minister of Finance made a statement estimating the uncovered deficit this year at 33,000,000 milreis, and next year at 17,000,000. He disclaimed any intention of issuing paper money or negotiating a loan, and relied chiefly on the issue of Treasury Bills, the amount of which now circulating was 28,000,000 milreis.

The Chamber has passed the second reading of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means adopting generally the proposed additional taxes, the chief among which are an income tax, levying 20 per cent on the pay of members of the Legislature, from 2 to 10 per cent on the salaries of State employés, and 5 per cent on other incomes, except the interest on loans and the earnings of farmers.

Four hundred Russian emigrants left Rio on April 21 on their return from Brazil to their own country, and 700 more were awaiting transport at the seaports of the province of Parana.

Sir Garnet and Lady Wolseley left Larnaca last Monday on board her Majesty's despatch-vessel Salamis for England.

Sir George Bowen, the new Governor of Mauritius, arrived in that island on April 4 last.

Mr. Archer Shee, the Deputy-Director of Egyptian Customs, has been dismissed.

The Viennese papers announce the marriage there of Hobart Pasha with Miss Rosa Hore, of Wellington, England.

Lloyd's agent at Shanghai telegraphs that her Majesty's ship Iron Duke, which had gone ashore there, had been got off, with assistance.

The marriage of Duke George of Leuchtenberg with the Princess Theresa of Oldenburg was solemnised on Sunday in the Chapel Royal at Stuttgart, in the presence of the King and Queen of Wurtemberg.

A great conflagration occurred at Poonah last Tuesday night. The Government School, the Boodwar Palace, all the Courts of Law, the Post and Police Offices, and fifty private houses were destroyed.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Sir Augustus W. Frederick Spencer Loftus (commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus) to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies.

According to intelligence received at Simla from Turkestan, the Chinese troops have been twice successfully attacked by the Khirgiz tribes from the Andijan district, by whom Kashgar is now held. A Chinese army of 20,000 men is concentrated on the River Ili.

We are compelled to defer until next week the insertion of a second letter on "Irrigation and Water Transit in India," by Miss Florence Nightingale.

The new and commodious general post-office, which has been erected at Mill-lane, Stockton-on-Tees, at a cost of £5500, was opened on Tuesday for the use of the public.

It was decided on Monday to establish a college at Lutterworth, Leicestershire, for the education of Evangelistic ministers, as a memorial to Wycliffe, the great Reformer.

The meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which are this season to be held at Sheffield, are fixed to begin on Aug. 20 and to end on the 27th.

The first meet of the Coaching Club took place at the Magazine, Hyde Park, on Wednesday, when about twenty coaches assembled. The weather was not favourable, and only six coaches reached the Orleans Club, Twickenham.

Earl Granville presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Schools Society, and expressed his great gratification at the progress which the principles of that society had made in public esteem during the years when it was presided over by the late Earl Russell. Among the other speakers were the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. Blake, M.P., Sir Charles Reed, and the Rev. J. Rodgers. Reference was made by all the speakers to the success of the society's operations in the interest of unsectarian education. The Marquis of Lansdowne was elected president for the ensuing year.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute it was announced that Dr. Siemens had made the munificent offer of £10,000 towards the erection of a suitable building, at Westminster, to be devoted to the interests of the applied sciences.—The Bessemer gold medal for 1879 has been awarded to Mr. Peter Cooper, of New York, who is the father of the American iron trade. The president observed that Mr. Cooper had been connected with the iron trade of America for fifty years. In 1830 he built at Baltimore the first rolling-mill, and he subsequently constructed the first locomotive in the United States. He had founded the Cooper Institute for Technical Instruction, and had in many other ways materially advanced the iron and steel interests in America. The medal was received by Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, M.P., on behalf of Mr. Cooper, who, he stated, was only prevented by age—he being ninety years old—from undertaking a journey across the Atlantic to receive it in person.

## THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

The *Cornhill* challenges attention with a new story—Susanna—distinguished by all the qualities which we are wont to associate with old miniatures, old rose-leaves, old china in the world of visible and tangible objects, and with the authoress of "The Story of Elizabeth" in the world of literary art. The return of Susanna after a long absence, to find her idolised and idealised mother married to an easygoing stepfather, whose offhand ways seem a desecration of her ideal, is a situation of the most genuine nature and pathos. The Algerine novel—Madame de Mersac—is very clever, but in an altogether inferior style. Mr. Matthew Arnold's address to the Eton youths conveys sound moral advice in perhaps the way in which it is most likely to impress his audience. He seems, however, to have missed a fine opportunity of exhorting them to vindicate the classical studies they profess to value by making them more real and comprehensive than they are at present, and we regret that he should conclude with an unworthy sneer at the study of natural science, of which the Plato and Aristotle he professes to follow would have been the first to enforce the necessity. A charming essay on Menander gives a perfect picture of this admirable poet, as far as the extant fragments allow. Especial stress is laid upon the loftiness and religious complexion of his ethics. "Two Impostors of the Eighteenth Century" is a most entertaining account of Ireland, the Shakspeare forger, and Psalmanazar, the pretended native of Formosa. It seems incredible that educated men should ever have been taken in by either of these worthies. Ireland's Shakspearean "Profession of Faith," which impressed Dr. Warton by its superiority to the English Church Service, concludes by making the chicken shelter "herre lyttle broode" under her wings. Psalmanazar, describing a Formosan breakfast, states that the natives "first smoke a pipe of tobacco, then they drink bohea, green, or sage tea, afterwards they cut off the head of a viper and suck the blood out of the body. This is, in my opinion, the most wholesome breakfast a man can make." (!)

Macmillan has nothing of very special mark beyond the continuations of "Haworth" and "A Doubting Heart," the latter the last and best novel of its lamented authoress. There are, however, three papers of considerable practical interest, a good account of the objects and methods of the Charity Organisation Society; an estimate of the not unfavourable prospects of English opera, from the competent pen of Dr. Hueffer; and an able review of pending questions between Turkey and Greece by Mr. George Macmillan.

The chief contribution to *Blackwood* is a very able analysis of the chances of the Republic in France. The case *pro* and *con* is stated with great force, and the conclusion arrived at that the Republic will probably succeed in maintaining itself against its utterly discredited monarchical competitors, but may evolve a new dictator from its own bosom. The mediocrity of the leading men among the moderate Republican party seems too strongly insisted upon; they may be greatly inferior to M. Gambetta and men of no mean capacity withal. Gambetta would have been exceptional in any age. There is little else to note except the continuations of "Reata" and "John Caldgate."

A generally dull number of *Fraser* is relieved by two contributions of conspicuous merit—the conclusion of "Vernon Lee's" brilliant memoir of Metastasio, and an introduction to Omar Khayam as he really was. Seldom have so much fire and energy been expended upon so apparently unpromising a subject as the quiet, formal, selfish Metastasio; but "Vernon Lee" has a mission to reawaken interest in the Italian opera of the eighteenth century, and pleads its cause with impassioned eloquence. The extremely interesting paper on Omar Khayam brings us much nearer than heretofore to the real man, while considerably dimming and perplexing our ideal of the poet. We may also mention an amusing article on Chinese Fans, a neat memoir of Dr. Aikin, and a letter on the Byron monument, which proves that at least one human being agrees with the vestry of St. George's, Hanover-square.

The most remarkable contribution to the *Fortnightly Review* is a notice (appearing simultaneously in the shape of an introduction to his works) of the late Professor Clifford, by Mr. F. Pollock. Mr. Pollock is hardly quite successful in bringing the personality of his friend vividly before us, but fairly exhibits his leading intellectual characteristics, the swiftness of perception and lucidity of exposition in which he surpassed most men; and, on the other hand, the delight in paradox and the extreme self-confidence which nothing but the natural sweetness of his disposition preserved from degenerating into flippant dogmatism. Clifford appears to us to have aptly illustrated an acute remark of Archbishop Whately's, that the study of mathematics is in so far bad for the reasoning faculties as it excludes the balancing of probabilities and accustoms the inquirer to look for nothing short of certainty. Another very important article is Mr. C. Pearson's defence of the democratic party in Victoria. It is most ingenious and plausible, but somehow carries with it an air of sophistry and suppression of facts. It would inspire more confidence if Mr. Pearson would openly condemn such obviously improper proceedings as tacking measures of political reform on to money bills, and dismissing civil servants whose salaries happened to be in arrear. Mr. Pearson's sketch of the influences which still hold Victorian democracy in check is interesting and suggestive; but one feels that he is, to say the least, getting all he can out of them. Mr. Morley's appeal to French Republicans to refrain from fighting the Catholic Church with her own weapons is dignified and seasonable; but Sir George Campbell's depreciation of European interference with the Khedive is calculated to do unmitigated mischief at the present crisis. Earl Ducie, following recently contemporary Spanish MS., tells the story of Philip of Spain's visit to England to espouse Queen Mary. The Spaniards seem to have liked England much better than they liked the English. The description of Mary's personal appearance is the reverse of flattering. Mr. E. B. Tylor discourses in a most entertaining manner on the history of games, and Mr. Grant Allen essays to prove that the general absence of hair from the human body may be accounted for on evolutionary principles, without the preternatural interference postulated by Mr. Wallace.

The *Nineteenth Century* opens with an emphatic appeal from Mr. Montagu Cookson to moderate men of both political parties to unite in the formation of a central party whose distinction it shall be to be above party. His essay may be of some service in so far as its leads people to reflect upon the unprincipled manner in which national interests are frequently postponed to merely party exigencies; but the organisation he proposes could be nothing but a Cave. Lady Strangford's good advice to the Eastern Roumelians would be equally frustrated by the unreasonableness of those to whom it is addressed, even if Eastern Roumelians could read English. Mr. Brassey and Mr. Greg both draw melancholy pictures of the decline of commerce and industry; but Mr. Brassey refuses to despair of his country, while "Cassandra" appears in the unwonted character of Pandora, with Hope at the bottom of her casket in the disguise of co-operation. Mr. Fawcett also is no pessimist, though he unveils the weaknesses of Indian finance with an unsparing hand. It is strange that

neither he nor any other writer on the subject ventures to name the most obvious palliative, a guarantee of the Indian debt. Mr. Gladstone's essay on Jesuit casuistry merely repeats what has been often said, but may serve to convince the Scotch constituency he is soliciting that his sympathies are not with Ignatius Loyola. One of the most remarkable papers in the number is Mr. F. Myers's stringent criticism on Victor Hugo, allowing him every possible merit as a master of language, but dwelling with extreme severity on his want of truth to nature and his colossal egotism. It must be confessed that Victor Hugo's everlasting self-consciousness and calculated display condemn him to a place among writers of the second rank; but it is idle to class, as Mr. Myers does, his genuine sublimity and pathos with mere melodrama. "The Midway Inn," by James Payn, is an ingenious allegory conveying some serious truth, but certainly exaggerating the prevalence of the pessimism which may very probably be the mode in certain cliques. Mrs. Bishop's essay on Mrs. Craven's biographies and novels reflects the literary tastes and theological convictions of a select circle.

A varied number of the *Contemporary Review* begins with a clear outline of the Positive Philosophy, by Professor Caird, who, for an opponent, has placed himself with remarkable fairness in the position of an exponent. Professor Mivart's interesting essay on the study of natural history points out the enormous influence which the acceptance of the theory of evolution in principle must exercise upon opinion, whatever method be taken of accounting for the fact. Mr. Stuart Poole concludes his valuable series of papers on ancient Egypt with a sketch of the dissolution of the monarchy under foreign influences, and the contest between Assyrians and Ethiopians until the era of apparent national regeneration which preceded the Persian conquest. Mr. Freeman terminates his long and probably righteous crusade against Mr. Froude in a style and temper admirably calculated to enlist public sympathy on the side of his antagonist. Canon Westcott contributes the first part of a thoughtful and appreciative paper on Origen; Mrs. Orr reviews Mr. Browning's new volume; and M. Monod and Schulte furnish acceptable notices of contemporary France and Germany. The latter seems to imply, without asserting in so many words, that Prince Bismarck is better entitled than Prince Metternich to the use of the motto "Après moi le déluge."

The most generally interesting article in the *North American Review* is Mr. Frothingham's warm but discriminating tribute to the six eminent contributors it has lately lost—Bryant, Motley, Dana, Cushing, Hillard, and Bayard Taylor. Few periodicals could show such a list; but they did not contribute simultaneously, and must have long ceased. "Campaign Notes in Turkey" contain some important memoranda on military matters; and "German Socialism in America" calls for restrictions on immigration to check the apprehended influx of political exiles from Europe. A discussion on "Law and Design in Nature" is one-sided, Professor Newcomb, by whom the subject is introduced, being left till next month to endure as best he may the wrath of the four clergymen whom his heresies have brought down upon him.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has a lively sketch by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, "Our Plantation in Florida," and several good papers on important matters, including one on recent reforms in the English Civil Service, which are proposed for the imitation of America. *Scribner's Monthly* is, as usual, exceedingly varied. Perhaps the most interesting article—though the scholarship is scarcely up to par—is a beautifully illustrated account of the new museum at Rome, the repository of the numerous precious sculptures discovered since the union of Rome with the Italian kingdom. There are also an admirable paper on Para, graphically illustrated, and a memoir of Oliver Wendell Holmes, with a fine portrait.

Time is the most lively of any of the month's periodicals, although, as must be expected when liveliness is the main object, some of the contributions are too slight, and portions of others, such as the enthusiasm expended upon the Queen's old china, by the writer of "The Queen's private apartments at Windsor," may provoke a smile. But Mr. Archibald Forbes's little Anglo-Indian sketch, "Miss Archdeacon's Bridecake," and Mr. Dutton Cook's Thackerayan study, "A Marriage of pure Affection," call up laughter of another kind, and would make capital little comedies. The first of a new series of "Bab Ballads" is equally irresistible. Mr. Traill's "Age of Despair" is too palpably an imitation of Omar Khayam. "Greene Ferne Farm" is not sufficiently advanced to evince its merits as a story, but the rustic talk is delightfully rich and humorous. "How to make an Actor" is a minute detail of the system followed at the Paris Conservatoire. M. Grousset's assault on the memory of Thiers is a dismal performance, but well worth putting upon record as an example of the virulence of faction, and of the utter impracticability of the extreme Republican party in France.

*Temple Bar* has the continuation of "Probation," an exceedingly pretty story entitled "Bice," a memorial sketch of Sydney Dobell, interesting but sadly overwrought, and a very poetic poem, entitled "John Brown," by Charlotte Bain, a thought too much in the manner of Browning.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* contains several contributions of high merit, including the continuation of Mrs. Linton's powerful fiction, "Under which Lord;" an excellent article on Mr. W. J. Linton as a poet, by H. Buxton Footman; an equally good account of Mulready, by Mrs. Heaton; and a most lugubrious picture of a profession not generally supposed to stand in need of much sympathy—the Bar. *Belgravia* is only remarkable for the instalments of "Donna Quixote" and "The Queen of the Meadow." The chief ornament of a generally good number of the *University Magazine* is Miss C. Black's "Mericas," a *pastiche*, in which not only the conversation and superficial manners, but the thought and feeling of the eighteenth century, are reproduced with the most delicate skill. We may also mention an interesting biography of the Rev. J. L. Davies; "Iphigenia in Delphi," a dramatic monologue in the Greek style; and "Old Tenants of a Desolate Hall," a sketch of the deserted Colosseum in the Regent's Park, admirably written.

*Good Words*, *Tinsley*, *London Society*, *The Argosy*, *The Month*, *Cassell's Family Magazine*, and *The Biograph* exhibit their customary characteristics, and all afford agreeable reading.

We have also received Part 6 of Dictionary of Music and Musicians, Part 24 of The Cyclopædia of Costume, Part 5 of The Fern World, Part 12 of Saul Weir, the Theatre, Masonic Magazine, Kensington, Churchman's Magazine, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Familiar Wild Flowers, Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Domestic Medicine, Haydn's Bible Dictionary, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Josephus, the North American Review, Part 1 of Greenhouse Favourites, Men of Mark, St. Nicholas, Science Gossip, Magazine of Art, Science for All, Cassell's Illustrated History of Russo-Turkish War, Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, Mission Life, Excelsior, Kind Words; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardener's Magazine, Christian Age, Boys' Own Paper, Day of Rest, Weekly Welcome, Sunday at Home, and Sunday Reading for the Young. The Fashion Magazines received are Le Follet, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework, Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal, Sylvia's Home Journal, and the Ladies' Treasury.



THE ZULU WAR: THE MARCH TO EKOWE—THE RELIEF COLUMN CROSSING A DRIFT.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

SEE PAGE 474.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A very important meeting takes place this instant Saturday at three o'clock at Willis's Rooms, in advocacy of the Claims of Greece. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., is in the chair; and among the orators moving and seconding resolutions I find the names of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Rosebery, Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., and Mr. W. H. James, M.P. The object of the recently formed Greek Committee who have convened the meeting is to urge on the Great Powers the necessity of carrying out that section of the Treaty of Berlin which is favourable to Hellenic interests, and earnestly to press upon the Government the duty of demanding from Turkey the immediate cession of at least those parts of Thessaly and Epirus (including Larnaca and Janina) which are specified in the thirteenth protocol of the Congress. This is not the place in which to talk politics; else I could say a good deal about the claims of the Hellenes who, ever since they have been independent and gathered under the rule of a Constitutional King, have been snubbed, thwarted, bullied, sneered at, and stinted in territory by the very Powers that were instrumental in obtaining the enfranchisement of Greece from Turkish bondage.

The mention of a "Greek Committee" recalls another body, with a similar title which was sitting in London in the year 1824. A famous member of that committee wrote thus from Italy to a friend in London:—

I request and require that you will apprise my trusty and trustworthy trustee and banker, and crown-and-sheet-anchor, Douglas Kinnaird the honourable, that he prepare all monies of mine, including the purchase-money of Rochdale manor and mine income for the year A.D. 1824, to answer and anticipate any orders or drafts of mine for the good cause, in good and lawful monies of Great Britain.

The famous member of the Greek Committee of '24 had already subscribed £4000 to the "good cause." Shortly afterwards he went from Italy to Greece, and died there, at Missolonghi. His memory is yet beloved and revered throughout Hellas; but the Vestry of George's, Hanover-square, won't hear of his bronze effigy being set up at the northern end of Piccadilly. His name was George Gordon Lord Byron.

"Atlas," in the *World*, mentioning the late Lady Clementina Davies's "Recollections of Society in France and England," cites her Ladyship's allusion to the accident which so nearly befell the venerable Lord Rolle at the Coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, in 1838. After the ceremony of crowning, the youthful Monarch was inducted to St. Edward's chair to receive the homage of her peers. Says Lady Clementina:—

When it came to Lord Rolle's turn to walk backwards (down the steps of the throne) he lost his footing, and rolled down. Many were the easy jokes made on the *faux pas*, but never have I heard any mention of what I myself particularly noticed at the moment; and this was that when poor Lord Rolle was stumbling backwards, the Queen started forward, as though to save him.

One of the "easy jokes" made on the *faux pas* was in Mr. Barney Maguire's account of the Coronation, one of the most delightful of the Ingoldsby lyrics. Sings Mr. Barham Ingoldsby Maguire:—

Then the trumpets braying, and the organs playing,  
And sweet trombones with their silver tones,  
But Lord Rolle was rolling; 'twas mighty consoling  
To think his Lordship did not break his bones.

In a very interesting and, I hope, scarce book which I possess, called "Anecdotes, Personal Traits, and Characteristic Sketches of Victoria the First, from her Birth to her Majesty's Marriage," which was published in 1840, only two years after the coronation, I find a notice of the Rolle incident differing somewhat from that of Lady Clementina Davies. Says the writer of the "Anecdotes":—

Lord Rolle, who was eighty-two years of age, on approaching the throne had much difficulty, from his feeble and infirm state, in ascending the first step. Her Majesty, seeing how painful was the effort to the venerable nobleman, graciously rose, and, advancing several paces, held out her hand for him to kiss. Her kindness was seen on the instant, and the applause it elicited from the members of the House of Commons, who were the first to observe it, was at once re-echoed through every part of the choir.

Which of these two versions is the correct one? Who shall say? Do you remember the old story of Henri Quatre after the Battle of Aumale assembling his Generals round his bed (he had been wounded early in the fray) and desiring them to give him a full, true, and particular account of the engagement? Not one General could agree with another as to the events in a battle of which they had all been eye-witnesses, whereat quoth the *Roi vert galant*, "Telle est l'histoire!"—such is history—and composed himself to sleep.

"Mem: I remember the Coronation (not forgetting the Fair in Hyde Park) as though it were yesterday; yet there are two lines in the Ingoldsby ballad in question of which I have wholly mislaid the meaning—

But Lord Brougham was missing, and gone a-fishing,  
Ounly cross Lord Essex would not give him lave.

Why was the Earl of Essex cross with the Baron of Vaux; and what was it that Lord E. would not give Lord B. "lave" to do? Mind, this is not a "nut to crack."

Miss Genevieve Ward, most classic, most dignified, and most artistic of *tragédiennes*—great in Queen Constance, great in Queen Katherine, in Lady Macbeth, in Lucrezia Borgia, in Meg Merrilies, and in Jane Shore, has returned to England after an extended and brilliantly successful dramatic tour in the United States. Prior to reappearing in England Miss Ward, I am given to understand, will sustain the part of Queen Katherine in a French version of Henry VIII., to be produced at the Théâtre National, Paris. That she will fascinate the Parisians is certain; for she speaks French as well as Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt does, and is, besides, proficient in the Italian, Spanish, and Russian languages. *Experto credo*; for I have heard Miss Ward sing "Vot na pouti celo balschoi"—that most pathetic of Muscovite lyrics—at St. Petersburg. I have heard her as a *prima donna assoluta* at the Tacon Opera-House at Havana; at Her Majesty's Theatre and at Covent Garden (in the Pyne and Harrison days); and at Drury Lane and the Adelphi in Rebecca and "The Prayer in the Storm."

I have somewhere read that a deputation of French authors, including Honoré de Balzac, Méry, Charles de Bernard, and Madame George Sand, went one morning to the studio of Horace Vernet, whom they found at the top of a pair of steps slashing away at one of his prodigious panoramic pictures. "Go away," shouted the great artist, "go away. I am finishing my work. *Allez vous en; et plus vite que ça.*" "But, *mon ami*," pleaded Balzac, "*Alfred de Musset s'embête.*" It was a delicate way of putting the fact that their common friend the poet who wrote "*Avez vous vu dans Barcelone*," was in distress touching money matters. Horace Vernet came down his steps very quickly indeed. "I have yonder," he said, "ten thousand francs in a portfolio; let us go and find Alfred; *et qu'il ne s'embête plus.*"

I do not know whether this story be true. It should be, for it illustrates to the life the noble, generous character of the

French artist. The anecdote recurred to me when I read lately that a benefit performance will be given at the Lyceum Theatre, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., as a testimonial to that well-known and highly respected tragedian, Mr. Henry Marston. Mr. Henry Irving, with his customary graceful generosity, has given the use of the theatre; and Mr. Edward Ledger, of the *Era*, is treasurer of the fund which is being organised to aid a veteran actor in his need. Mr. Henry Marston *s'embête*, as Alfred de Musset did. He is seventy-five years of age; he is crippled by rheumatism, and his means of existence are of the very scantiest. He has been fifty-five years on the stage. Edmund Kean has complimented him for his Romeo and Charles Kemble for his Iago (this I read in *Truth*); and he has been the compeer of Elton, of Vandenhoff, and Phelps. I do not think that I need say any more—save, perhaps, that I have known, admired, and respected Mr. Marston as a good artist and a blameless gentleman for five-and-twenty years, at least.

"They write from Paris," as the old "Public Intelligencers" and "News Letters" used to say, that a new English weekly journal, with the attractive title of "*The Boulevard*," has been started, under the management of Mr. John Hanlon, a young and rising British journalist in the French capital. I have seen the first number, which has for frontispiece a capital wood engraving of the Vaudeville Theatre, which, as all the world knows, stands at the corner of the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin and the Boulevard des Capucines. Mr. Grenville Murray, the world-famed "Roving Englishman," has written a very pleasant and vivacious introductory article in the *Boulevard*, the pages of which are further enlivened by some sparkling little vignettes from the pencil of that accomplished artist Bertall. I should fancy that the British and American colony in Paris is large and intellectual enough to encourage such a paper as the *Boulevard*, which need not in any way interfere with the time-honoured *Galignani's Messenger*.

Mem: There lies before me as I write the facsimile of a letter from Lord Byron, dated from Venice, to "Monsieur Galignani, 18, Rue Vivienne, Paris," and in which the "noble Childe" vehemently repudiates the authorship of a stupid romance called "*The Vampire*," which had been ascribed to him in *Galignani's Messenger*. I should like to see the first number of *Galignani*; but with even greater curiosity should I read a file of *Galignani's* precursor, the *Argus*, an English journal published in Paris during the Consulate and the early years of the Empire, which was edited by one Lewis Goldsmith. The *Argus* must have contained some very neat leading articles in the English language against England. Mr. Goldsmith eventually quarrelled with the French Government, and, returning to this country, published a book full of furious libels against Napoleon, called "*The Cabinet Opened*," or some such name.

G. A. S.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Metropolitan Volunteers had large musters on Saturday last.

Mr. Locock Webb, of the Chancery Bar, has been elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and was introduced yesterday week to the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench.

At the preliminary meeting of the Congregational Union, held on Monday evening in the Memorial Hall, Dr. Newth, Principal of New College, London, was nominated as chairman for 1880.

Mr. W. Spottiswoode presided at the fifty-second anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation, held on Tuesday at the Freemasons' Tavern. Subscriptions were announced amounting to nearly £1000.

The governors of University College, London, have elected the Earl of Kimberley to the presidency of the college, in succession to Lord Belper, resigned. Mr. Justice Fry succeeds his Lordship as vice-president.

An assault at arms, by military men from Aldershot, took place at the Albert Hall on Monday, before several members of the Royal family, in aid of the Fund for the Relief of the Families of Soldiers killed in the Zulu war.

Dr. Carpenter, Registrar of the University of London, announced his retirement from that office at the annual meeting of Convocation on Tuesday. A unanimous vote was passed recognising Dr. Carpenter's long and valuable services.

Messrs. John Waterer and Sons, of Bagshot, are to have the use of the gardens at Cadogan-place, Sloane-street, for a display of their rhododendrons, which will take place throughout the month of June.

A conference—one of a series promoted by the council of the Charity Organisation Society, with a view to make more widely known the principles involved in the work they have undertaken—was held on Tuesday at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster.

A large number of spectators assembled on Wednesday in the theatre of the London University to witness the presentation of the prizes and certificates to the students who have successfully passed the examinations of the past academical year. The chair was occupied by Earl Granville.

Two actions with regard to insurances on the vessel which brought from Egypt the monolith known as "*Cleopatra's Needle*" were on Monday decided in the Common Pleas Division, Mr. Justice Lindley awarding the plaintiff, Mr. Dixon, in the one case £1000, and in the other £500, with costs.

At a public meeting in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, held in continuance of the Pastor's College Annual Conference, the Rev. Professor Gracey, on behalf of nearly 500 past and present students, presented to Mr. Spurgeon £414, subscribed as a token of love and appreciation of his past twenty years' ministry.

An interesting exhibition of designs and models illustrative of the art of coachmaking, ancient and modern, will be held in the saloon of the Mansion House in Whitsun week, opening on Monday, June 2, and closing on the following Friday, when the Lord Mayor will distribute the prizes. The exhibition is under the auspices of the Coachmakers' Company.

The anniversary dinner in connection with St. John's Foundation School was held on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms; the Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester presided. A donation of 1000 guineas was promised by Mr. Churchill, one of the committee, to build an infirmary. In addition to this, more than £1214 was announced as having been collected.

The annual meeting of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was held at Willis's Rooms yesterday week, Mr. Courtney, M.P., and Mr. Hopwood, M.P., successively presiding. The speakers included Mrs. P. A. Taylor, Mr. Atherley Jones, Miss Jane Cobden, Mrs. Charles M'Laren, Miss Becker, and Miss Downing.

It is proposed to establish a North London Branch of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching at

the Athenæum, Camden-road. A provisional committee, under the presidency of Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bart., M.P., has been formed, and a public meeting to consider the project was held on Wednesday at the Athenæum, Lord Aberdare in the chair.

The Government auditor appointed to examine the accounts of the Metropolitan Board of Works has surcharged the members of that body with an item of over £16,000, charged as expenses incurred in the promotion of the bills introduced into Parliament by the Board last Session for the better supply of water to the metropolis, on the ground that such expenditure is illegal.

The Davis Lectures, now in course of delivery at the Zoological Society's Gardens on Thursdays, at five p.m., will include the following speakers and subjects:—May 22, Professor Mivart, on Tails; May 29, Mr. P. L. Sclater, on Parrots; June 5, Professor Huxley, on Snakes; June 12, Dr. J. Murie, on Nocturnal Animals; June 19, Mr. P. L. Sclater, on Reptiles and their Distribution.

Lord Rosebery presided over the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, which took place at Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening. Amongst the other speakers were Lord Houghton, Cardinal Manning, Mr. Herschell, M.P., Mr. Otway, M.P., and Mr. Anthony Trollope. Subscriptions amounting to more than £1200 were announced, including £100 from the Earl of Rosebery, £50 from Mr. J. Orrell Lever, and £10 from the Marquis of Salisbury.

Mr. Henry, whose name is known in connection with the Martini-Henry rifle, having presented a petition of right to the Queen, in which he claimed compensation for improved ammunition suggested by him in an answer to an advertisement issued by the late Secretary for War, and adopted by the War Office, the cause came on for hearing yesterday week in the Queen's Bench Division. The Lord Chief Justice, after hearing the arguments, decided in favour of the Crown.

Count Karolyi, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor renewing his thanks for the promptness shown by the citizens of London and the English people generally in coming forward for the relief of the sufferings caused by the recent inundations in Hungary. He remarks that the bonds of friendship already existing between Hungary and England will be strengthened by the efforts which have been made in this country.

There were 2520 births and 1582 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 108, and the deaths by 103, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3062 births and 1879 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 43.1 deg., being 7.2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 36 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 105.8 hours.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fifth week in April the total number of paupers was 81,873, of whom 42,607 were in workhouses and 39,266 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878 and 1876, these figures show an increase of 1032 and 571 respectively; but, as compared with 1877, a decrease of 726. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 714, of whom 501 were men, 182 women, and 31 children under sixteen.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., laid the memorial stone on the 8th inst. of a building in the Hampstead-road which is intended as a hospital in which medical and surgical cases are to be treated without the use of alcohol. The necessity for such a building, it was stated, has arisen from the demand outgrowing the accommodation in a hospital of a similar character in Gower-street. Of £3000 required to complete the institution, about £1000 was subscribed during the ceremony, in which Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr. Whitworth, M.P., Mr. Barron, M.P., and Canon Fleming took part.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week Sir Joseph Bazalgette presented a joint report from himself and Mr. Keates (the consulting chemist) on experiments with the electric light on the Victoria Embankment. They concluded that electricity had now established itself as a light which, under particular circumstances of street lighting, or the illumination of great interiors, railway-stations, or similar places, would be used; but at present there were defects connected with it that must prevent its adoption as a general mode of lighting competing with gas. Their opinion was that at present there was no prospect of any such general competition.

Mr. Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for the colony of South Australia, was a witness yesterday week before the Select Committee on the Wine Duties. He stated that the quantity of wine made in that colony was very considerable, and an export trade with Great Britain was carried on. The natural wine of Australia had a strength above that which was allowed in England. A 1s. duty would be very satisfactory to the Australian people, and the reduction of the duty from 2s. 6d. to 1s. would greatly stimulate the growth of the vine and its exportation to England. The wine most used in Australia was the strong wine, about a pint being consumed each day by each person. The wine-houses sold a large tumblerfull of wine for 6d. Supposing the production of wine became profitable, there would be no limit to it.

The London Commissioners of the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879, met on the 8th inst. at 5, Westminster Chambers, under the presidency of the Earl of Belmore. Sir Daniel Cooper reported that the action taken by the recently appointed Royal Commission had resulted in the obtaining of a valuable loan collection of works of art, comprising contributions by the Queen from Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, also from the Society of Arts and the South Kensington Museum. Paintings will be sent by Sir F. Leighton, the President, and the following members of the Royal Academy:—Sir John Gilbert, Mr. Goodall, Mr. Calderon, Mr. Alma-Tadema, Mr. J. E. Hodgson, Mr. Val Prinsep, and by Mr. Louis Haghe, the president of the Society of Painters in Water-colours. Several other artists of distinction have also promised to contribute. Communications from the Executive Commissioner at Sydney announced that the site for the machinery hall was selected in March last, and that the works are proceeding without intermission, the electric light being employed during the night. Fourteen sub-committees have been appointed in New Zealand, where the Maories have tendered the Government the loan of a very ancient and elaborately-carved house to be exhibited as a specimen of native art. The Government of Fiji has appointed a Commission.

A deputation waited on Dr. Charles Rogers on the 9th inst., and, in the name of the subscribers, presented him with a handsome drawing-room clock, suitably inscribed, along with a purse of fifty sovereigns. In making the presentation, Dr. Zerffi stated that the movement had originated at Stirling about a year ago in connection with the part Dr. Rogers had taken in erecting a monument there to King Robert the Bruce.

## PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

The debate on the "Prerogative of the Crown" has been the debate of the week. Not to be dissuaded by the remonstrance of Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Dillwyn would persist in sternly rising as the guardian of the Constitution, as if to show that some of Hampden's spirit still remained in Parliament—whether there was occasion or not for evoking it. Adopting at the eleventh hour the amendment of Mr. E. Jenkins to his motion, Mr. Dillwyn rose with great gravity on Tuesday to ask the House to say—

That, to prevent the growing abuse by her Majesty's Ministers of the prerogative and influence of the Crown, and consequent augmentation of the power of the Government in enabling them, under cover of the supposed personal interposition of the Sovereign, to withdraw from the cognizance and control of this House matters relating to policy and expenditure properly within the scope of its powers and privileges, it is necessary that the mode and limits of the action of the prerogative should be more strictly observed.

The hon. member for Swansea maintained (having previously deprecated the notion that he had intended to reflect at all upon the action of her Majesty) that, in the matter of the Suez Canal shares, the transport of the Indian troops to Malta, the Salisbury-Schouvaloff Memorandum, the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the Afghan War, and the annexation of the Transvaal, which occasioned the Zulu War, the Government had studiously kept Parliament in ignorance of these important transactions. Mr. Dillwyn furthermore referred to the correspondence the Queen had had with the Emperor of Russia, with the Viceroy of India, and Sir Bartle Frere, in order to show cause for the introduction of his resolution. Mr. Courtney delivered a Constitutional essay in seconding Mr. Dillwyn, who found resolute opponents not only from the Ministerial bench, but also from Mr. Gladstone (who somewhat elaborately protested that he would not enter into the discussion), Lord Robert Montagu (who posed as a Constitutional authority during the dinner hour), Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Fawcett, among others. Mr. Jenkins having supported the motion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer energetically repudiated the idea that her Majesty was to be debarred from holding private communication with her representatives abroad, and explained at some length that the telegram referred to by Mr. Archibald Forbes in *Time* was simply a message from Lord Lytton to the Queen describing the movements of the British forces at the outbreak of the Afghan War. To that telegram her Majesty had returned an answer expressing gratification at the opening successes. In nothing her Majesty had done had she acted otherwise than as a Constitutional Sovereign. Lord Hartington, as Leader of the Opposition, could not countenance the resolution. Already had they formally challenged the policy of the Ministry in stretching the prerogative of the Crown in bringing the Indian troops to Malta, in negotiating the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and in leading up to the Afghan War; but in each case a majority had decided in favour of the Government. Till the country could be appealed to, his Lordship argued, therefore, that it would be idle to repeat the charges in Parliament. The noble Marquis made a palpable hit, however, by quietly remarking that if something like the explicit explanation afforded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the correspondence of the Queen with the Viceroy had been given before, "a great deal of misapprehension might have been avoided." Mr. Cross then deemed it necessary to assure the House that her Majesty had that very day informed him that her letter of sympathy to Lady Frere was couched merely in general terms. On the motion of Sir Robert Peel and Major Nolan, there were two divisions on the question of the adjournment, and the right hon. member for Tamworth seized the opportunity of declaring that there existed in the country a very uneasy feeling on the subject, and that he was astonished at the "shabby and flabby speech" of the right hon. member for Greenwich. Eventually, Sir Stafford Northcote gave in to the desire of a small minority for the adjournment; and the debate is to be resumed next Tuesday.

The actual business got through in both Houses for the past week has been dwarfed into insignificance by abundant speech-making. In the House of Lords, the Habitual Drunkards' Bill for the provision of asylums for those unfortunate persons with whom inebriation is an indisposition as "chronic" as it was with Mr. Pecksniff met with a favourable reception, and was read the second time, on the motion of Lord Shaftesbury, May 8; the Indian Railways and Telegraphs Bill was read the third time on the 9th inst.; on Monday the Metropolitan Racecourses Bill, at the instigation of Lord Enfield, was read the second time by 84 votes to 57, in spite of the Duke of Richmond's opposition to the measure; and the same evening the Irish Statute Law Revision Bill was read the first time; and on Tuesday Earl Stanhope obtained the first reading of the Supply of Drink on Credit Bill, the object whereof is to cut off the supplies on "tick" of the Rip Van Winkles of the kingdom. In almost as few words may the business of the Commons be summed up. On the 8th inst. considerable progress was made in Committee with the Army Discipline Bill, and some few clauses of the Summary Jurisdiction Bill were passed. On the 9th inst. (when Colonel Laurie took his seat for Canterbury), the greater part of the evening was occupied in discussing Mr. Blennerhassett's motion for abolishing the law of distraint for the rent of agricultural holdings, negatived by 202 to 92 votes. On Monday several votes were sanctioned, after much discussion, in Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates; and Tuesday was taken up, as already stated, by a question of Imperial import.

Ministerial utterances have been a shade less oracular of late. Lord Bury and Colonel Stanley admitted on the 8th inst. that Lord Chelmsford had applied for three more battalions; and Earl Cadogan on Monday volunteered a statement to the effect that Sir Bartle Frere had brought to a satisfactory issue his interview with the Boers. As if not altogether displeased with his clear explanation as to the aspect of the Eastern Question, Lord Salisbury on the 9th inst. again made a lengthy statement, in replying to Lord Carnarvon and two other peers, with the view of showing why the Government were awaiting Sir Thomas Wade's report before ratifying the Chefoo Convention; and on Tuesday the Foreign Secretary deemed it necessary to take up a firm attitude with regard to the Russian General Obrutcheff, in replying to whose speech the noble Marquis maintained that the Sultan had a right to send garrisons to the Balkans.

The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill occupied the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, the bill being rejected by 263 votes to 91. A large majority was thus averse to the extension of the Ulster Tenant Right to Ireland generally.

The Earl of Beaconsfield on Thursday made an adroit endeavour to take the wind out of the sails of the Duke of Argyll's oratorical bark, which was to depart for the Orient on the morrow. His Lordship made known, for the benefit of the noble Duke, that, should he find it necessary to refer to the Afghan War, the lips of the Government would be necessarily sealed on that subject. There was quite an array of Spiritual Lords in the Upper House, the attraction being the Cathedral Statutes Bill, the second reading of which was moved

by the Bishop of Carlisle in a strong, booming voice, which commanded the attention of the majority of peers present. Zestfully though the declamatory breakers broke upon the strand of the House, however, neither the Prime Minister nor the noble Earl the Chairman of Committees could refrain from nodding during the Bishop's prolonged review of Cathedral legislation. The aim of the measure was to amend the Act of Queen Anne. But the Archbishop of Canterbury rather threw cold water on the zeal of the Bishop of Carlisle by expressing the opinion that, though changes might be necessary, the subject was hardly worth legislating about. The Commons had no lack of questions to put to Ministers the same day, but few were of Imperial moment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Sir George Campbell that the Porte had more than once been addressed on the point of its sins of omission with regard to carrying out its part of the reforms ordered by the Berlin Treaty; and Sir Stafford Northcote stated, in answer to Mr. Childers, that he hoped "before long" to be able to place on the table the vote of credit to be asked for to carry on the war in South Africa. The Leader of the House then secured the adjournment of the orders of the day succeeding the Army Discipline Bill, so as to allow the Bill relating to University Education in Ireland to be introduced that evening. It may be stated here that the Earl of Beaconsfield in the earlier part of the Lords' sitting moved that the House of Lords should rise for the Whitsuntide recess on Friday, the 30th inst., and meet again on June 13.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson will not have an opportunity of making his Derby speech this year, for on the eve of the Derby Day, that is to say on Tuesday, May 27, the House is to adjourn for the Whitsuntide recess till the Monday week following.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lohengrin" was given for the first time this season on Thursday week, when the character of Elsa was filled by Mdle. Heilbron with much success, notwithstanding the inevitable comparisons with the previous inimitable performances of Madame Albani in the part. Another change in the cast was the assignment of the character of Ortruda to Mdle. Mantilla, who sang and acted with much dramatic force. Signor Gayarré as Lohengrin was, as during last season, eminently satisfactory. Signor Silvestri (a recent débutant), appeared to much more advantage as Enrico than in his previous performances. The characters of Federico di Telramondo and the Herald were filled, as heretofore, respectively by Signori Cotogni and Capponi.

On the following evening "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given, Madame Cepeda having sustained with good effect the character of the Countess, whose arias, "Porgi amor" and "Dove sono," were well rendered. Mdle. Alwina Valleria was an excellent representative of Susanna, both vocally and dramatically, having sung and acted with vivacity and refinement. She was particularly successful in the delivery of the aria "Deh vieni." As hitherto, the cast included Signor Cotogni as Figaro, Signor Graziani as the Count, and Signor Ciampi as Bartolo.

On Saturday Madame Adelina Patti made her second appearance this season, the opera having been "Faust," in which her performance as Margherita was, as heretofore, admirable in every respect. The "Jewel song" was given with fine effect and was encored, the other music of the garden scene and that in the following acts having been also admirably rendered. The occasion introduced M. Gailhard for the first time in England. As Mefistofele this gentleman proved himself an accomplished actor and vocalist. He was encored in the mocking serenade. Signor Nicolini reappeared as Faust, and the cast was otherwise as before. On Monday "Tannhäuser" was repeated; and on Tuesday Verdi's "Aida" was given for the first time this season, with the powerful performance of Madame Adelina Patti in the title-character; the cast having included—also as before—Madame Scalchi as Amneris, and Signori Nicolini, Graziani, and Scolaria, respectively, as Radamès, Amonasro, and Il Re. For Thursday a repetition of "Le Prophète" was announced; for Friday, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," with Madame Patti as Rosina; and for to-night, "Der Freischütz," with Madame Turolla as Agata, M. Gailhard as Caspar, and Signor Gayarré as Max.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Two postponements took place here last week owing to the adverse influences of the weather, neither Madame Gerster nor Madame Nilsson having been able to appear as announced. The first-named lady was replaced as Amina in "La Sonnambula" on Thursday week by Mdle. Vanzandt, the young lady whose début as Zerlina in "Don Giovanni" we recorded last week. In her second essay she displayed in a greater degree the charm of a fresh and pure voice and an artless manner. She was particularly successful in the scenes of tender emotion, and there can be but little doubt that, with further experience and study, Mdle. Vanzandt may take a high position on the operatic stage. Signor Campanini, having been still indisposed, was replaced by Signor Carrion as Elvino, Signor Foli having appeared as Count Rodolfo.

On Saturday Mdle. Minnie Haak appeared (in lieu of Madame Nilsson) as Margherita in "Faust," and sang and acted with great success, as during last season. Signor Runcio replaced Signor Campanini as Faust, and Signor Foli reappeared as Mefistofele; Madame Trebelli repeated her well-known fine performance as Siebel, and Valentino was represented by Signor Vaselli, who made his first appearance with much success. Of this gentleman's merits we shall have a future opportunity to speak. On Monday "Don Giovanni" was repeated; and on Tuesday Madame Gerster was to have made her first appearance this season in "Lucia di Lammermoor," but was again prevented by indisposition, and the principal character was sustained with much success by Mdle. Ambré. Signor Campanini, being still indisposed, was replaced by Signor Frapolli, who sang well as Edgardo; the cast having comprised, as formerly, Signor Galassi as Enrico, and Signor Foli as Raimondo.

Of the first appearance of Madame Christine Nilsson as Margherita, in "Faust," on Thursday, we must speak next week; as also of the reappearance of Madame Gerster, now fixed for Monday next.

The series of morning performances begins this week with "Carmen."

The twenty-fifth and last of the twenty-third series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace took place last week, when Señor Sarasate, the eminent violinist, introduced for the first time a "Sérénade Mélancolique" by Tchaikowsky, the Russian composer. Señor Sarasate also played with similar success Vieuxtemps's "Ballade et Polonaise." The symphony was Beethoven's "Pastorale." The vocalists were Miss Georgiana Burns and Mr. Joseph Maas. Mr. Mann's benefit concert takes place to-day (Saturday), when Liszt's symphonic poem, "The Battle of the Huns," and two movements from Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," will be performed, for the first time here. The second operatic

performance by artists of the Royal Italian Opera took place on Wednesday afternoon, when "Fra Diavolo" was announced.

We have more than once drawn attention to the specialties included in the programme of the second and last of the Bach Choir concerts of the present season, comprising (for the first time here) Bach's double chorus, "Now shall the Grace;" Brahms's motet, "Es ist das Heil;" and a scene from Max Bruch's "Odysseus." Of the performances we must speak next week.

At the concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir, on Thursday evening, Tallis's psalm in forty parts—for eight distinct five-part choirs—was included in the programme, which also comprised other interesting features. Of these performances, also, we must speak next week.

At the second New Philharmonic concert of the new season—last Saturday afternoon—the orchestral performances were again special features in the programme. These included an effective rendering—for the first time here—of an orchestral "Suite in canon form," composed by Herr J. O. Grimm, his second work of the kind. Notwithstanding the scientific basis of its construction, the work is interesting, particularly the minuet and the finale, the other movements being the opening Allegro, and an Adagio. Madame Essipoff played, with admirable execution and style, Chopin's second pianoforte concerto (in F minor), and a "Caprice Russe," expressly composed for her by Rubinstein. Mdle. Turolla contributed vocal pieces with great success, and Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, and other items, completed an interesting programme. Mr. Ganz conducted with skill and judgment.

Only two more of the present series of Madame Viard-Louis's concerts remain to be given. At the sixth—which took place last week, an "Air de Danse," with variations (for stringed instruments only) was introduced for the first time. It is the composition of M. Salvyre, of whose clever "Stabat Mater" we recently spoke on the occasion of its first performance at the fifth of these concerts. The piece now referred to is very graceful in its leading theme, the elaborations being skilfully varied, both in construction and in orchestral effect. Other novelties at the concert were a pleasing "Entr'acte" for orchestra, and a song, "Liebes geständnis," both composed by the Earl of Dunmore, who conducted their performance. The song was rendered by Mdle. Laura Stelzer, the effect having been much aided by the violin obbligato skilfully played by M. Sainton. The fine performances of the orchestra (ably conducted by Mr. Weist Hill) were heard in Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser," Mendelssohn's Italian symphony, and Weber's overture to "Abu Hassan." Madame Viard-Louis played Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's Pianoforte Concerto in F sharp minor—as at the previous concert; and the programme also included Boccherini's Minuet for stringed instruments only, and vocal pieces by Mr. Joseph Maas and Herr Henschel.

The second of the Orchestral Festival Concerts at St. James's Hall included effective performances, by the fine band of Wagner's "Faust-Overture," the introduction and closing scene from his "Tristan and Isolde," and the "Walkürenritt," from his "Die Walküre;" "Wotan's parting," from the last-named opera, having been finely declaimed by Herr Henschel. The other vocal performances were Madame Schuch-Proska's excellent rendering of an air from "Le Nozze di Figaro," and Mdle. Redeker's expressive delivery of an aria from Gluck's "Orpheus." The remaining items of the programme were Liszt's "Symphonic Poem," "Les Préludes," and Beethoven's symphony in C minor, in which also the good qualities of the band, and of the conductor—Herr Hans Richter, of Vienna—were manifested. An afternoon chamber concert was given, under the same management, on Thursday week, when Brahms's pianoforte quintet in F minor, and a clever manuscript pianoforte quartet by Mr. C. V. Stanford, were prominent features; the performance having included some very effective pianoforte playing by Herren Scharwenka and Grünfeld. The fourth and last concert took place on Monday evening, and drew a very large audience. The selection from Wagner consisted of the overture to "Die Meistersinger," and Hans Sachs's monologue therefrom, finely declaimed by Herr Henschel, the "Trauer-symphonie" from "Götterdämmerung," and the Rhine-daughters' Trio from the same, well sung by Madame Schuch-Proska and the Mdles. Friedländer and Redeker. The other items in the programme were the "Abendstern Romance" from "Tannhäuser," well sung by Herr Henschel; Handel's air, "Let the bright seraphim," brilliantly rendered by Madame Schuch-Proska; and Berlioz's overture to "Benvenuto Cellini" and Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, splendidly played by the band. The excellent conducting of Herr Hans Richter has been a special feature at these concerts.

Mr. Charles Hallé's nineteenth series of pianoforte recitals began, at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) week, when his programme opened with a pianoforte quartet in E (op. 6) by the late Hermann Goetz, which was heard to great advantage in its fine performance by Mr. Hallé at the piano, in association with the string trio of Madame Norman-Néruda, Herr Straus, and Herr Franz Néruda. Mr. Hallé's solo was Beethoven's sonata in A flat, op. 110; and the other pieces were Mozart's sonata for piano and violin and Brahms's pianoforte quartet in G minor, op. 25. At the second recital, yesterday (Friday) afternoon, the programme opened with a new pianoforte trio by Herr Rheinberger, given for the first time here.

The second of this season's matinées of the Musical Union took place on Tuesday, when Madame Essipoff was the pianist. Madame Frickenhaus, the pianist, gave a concert of classical chamber music, on Tuesday evening, at the concert-room, Royal Academy of Music; the South London Choral Association gave its second concert on Tuesday evening, at St. James's Hall; and at the same Hall on Wednesday afternoon Madame Annetta Essipoff gave a pianoforte recital—the second being announced for Thursday next. A concert of sacred music was given at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Wednesday, by the Mohawk Minstrels.

The first grand Italian Opera concert at the Alexandra Palace is to be given this (Saturday) afternoon.

The last concert of the current season of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society is to be given at the Royal Albert Hall this (Saturday) evening, when the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh will be present. As we mentioned on a former occasion, the Duke of Edinburgh, the president and founder of the society, has resumed his seat in the orchestra. The proceeds of each concert are to be given to the church funds of St. Michael and All Angels, North Kensington, of which the Rev. E. Ker Gray, who is a member of the orchestra, is Vicar. Mr. Henry Leslie's choir will take part on this occasion.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., on the 8th inst. read a paper on "Music in the Church" to the students of Trinity College, London, of which College he is vice-president. Illustrative music from Palestrina, Dyce, and Dr. Wesley was sung by choristers from St. Paul's and the Chapels Royal.

In addition to the other distinctions accorded to John Brinsmead and Sons at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER TO THE 10TH HUSSARS.—SEE PAGE 474  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.



THE AFGHAN WAR: FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT HARFORD, 10TH HUSSARS.—SEE PAGE 474  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.



THE ZULU WAR: FRONTIER LIGHT HORSE ON VIDETTE DUTY DISCOVERING ZULUS NEAR COLONEL WOOD'S CAMP.—SEE PAGE 458.  
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN H. B. LAURENCE, 4TH (KING'S OWN).

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of all the gloomy prognostications of its utter collapse, the Chester Cup did not prove half such a failure as had been anticipated, as no less than nine animals opposed the victorious Parole (8 st. 12 lb.), the pluck of Lord Rosebery and other owners being rewarded by seeing the American beaten out of a place. The general opinion is that Touchet (9 st.) would have won had he not suffered considerably in a scrimmage which occurred just before the last turn, and lost so much ground that he could never quite catch Reever (7 st. 11 lb.). Touchet's stable companion, Ridotto (7 st. 8 lb.) was third, and thus Robert Peck had the mortification of running second and third to a cast-off from his own stable. On the following day Parole (9 st. 8 lb.) cantered home for the Great Cheshire Stakes, Reever (8 st. 6 lb.), Sir Joseph (8 st. 11 lb.), Flotsam (8 st. 9 lb.), and Ridotto (7 st. 11 lb.), being in the field. The distance of this race was a mile and a quarter, half a mile less than the Chester Cup course, so the only way to explain the utter contradiction of Parole's performances in the two races is the supposition that he is not a genuine stayer. This, at first sight, seems an absurd hypothesis, when we remember that the horse has won the Newmarket Handicap, which is run over the most severe mile and a half in England, and the Metropolitan Handicap, distance two miles and a quarter. Yet, on looking closely at these two races, we find that the only animal in the former who is good enough to pit against Parole was Isonomy, who was a little short of work, and that the pace in the Metropolitan, in which Castlereagh was the American's only opponent, was not strong enough to find out his weak spot. We do not write this with the smallest desire to deprive Parole of any of the laurels that he has so worthily gained during the last few weeks, but merely to show that a feasible explanation of his running at Chester last week can be found, without resorting to the uncharitable and, we are sure, utterly unfounded statements that have been made on the subject. The only other race to which we need allude is the Dee Stakes, which fell to Sunburn. The result proved that Mowerina, who possesses a brilliant turn of speed, does not care to gallop more than six furlongs; and, more important than this, utterly disposed of the Derby pretensions of Squirrel and Flavius. The latter seemed to have a fair outside chance; but now, unless we can shut our eyes to the Guineas performance of Visconti and believe implicitly in his private trials, Lord Rosebery's prospects on the 28th inst. are forlorn indeed.

Perhaps the most interesting turf topic of the present week has been the debate in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Racecourses (Metropolis) Bill. Viscount Enfield moved the second reading of the bill, which was opposed by Lord St. Leonards, who was very ably supported by the Duke of Richmond. The speech of the evening, however, was made by Lord Rosebery, who urged most strongly that the control of matters connected with racing might safely be left in the hands of the Jockey Club. At the close of the debate the second reading was carried by a majority of 27. We do not see that the passing of this Act will have any appreciable effect, still it is undoubtedly a piece of most unfair legislation, as London is specially singled out for reformation, while every other town is left unfettered; and we fancy that Lord Rosebery's statement that he was "jealous of the amusements of a free people being tampered with by small measures of this kind" will be widely re-echoed. The Newmarket Second Spring Meeting appears likely to be more interesting from the Derby betting that will take place during the week than from any racing that is likely to be witnessed. On Tuesday, a smart own brother to Monachus, by Hermit—The Doe, won a Maiden Plate for two-year-olds very easily; and the Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate fell to Oceania, a very smart little daughter of Feu d'Amour and Orphelina. The Burwell Stakes was interesting on account of Muley Edris and Reconciliation having their return-match, Elf King, Despatch, and Squirrel being the most noticeable of the remaining six. On this occasion Lord Falkmouth's colt beat Mr. Bowes's filly with the greatest ease, and, as an immediate consequence, Charibert became in greater demand than ever for the Derby.

The Inter-University bicycle-races took place on Saturday last at Oxford, and all three events fell to the representatives of the "Dark Blue." H. R. Reynolds won the Two Miles, in 6 min. 13.5 sec.; A. A. E. Weir, the Ten Miles, in 31 min. 6 1-5 sec.; and W. L. Ainslie, the Twenty-five Miles, in 1h. 19 min. 23 sec. The performances of both Weir and Ainslie are the best on record for either amateurs or professionals. On the same day the great annual meeting of the bicyclists was brought off at Hampton Court. Nearly 2000 were present, and there was an immense attendance of spectators.

The Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland has awarded the prizes for the Carmichael Essays—the first, of £200, to Mr. Walter Rivington, F.R.C.S., of Finsbury-square, a member of the Board of Examiners of the London College of Surgeons, and surgeon to the London Hospital; and a second prize of £100 to Mr. Thomas Laffan, L.R.C. and Q.C.P. Ireland, M.R.C.S.-England, of Cashel, Tipperary. There were twelve essays.—The Jacksonian prize of the London College of Surgeons has been presented to Mr. J. Priestley Smith, M.R.C.S.-England, of Birmingham, for his essay on glaucoma.

THEATRES.

A new extravagant eccentricity, entitled "1,313," taken from the French by Frank Desprez, Esq., has been produced at the Polly. It is in two acts, and is sustained by popular artists. It would perhaps have been better in one; for, however amusing the piece was designed to have been, it is of too slender a structure to interest a miscellaneous audience. The quaint costumes adopted might have charmed of themselves, had not the whole thing been misapprehended, so that apparently an antagonistic feeling was excited. Perhaps the phrase "farical comedy" was not germane to the matter;—it is now obvious that the subject and manner were more burlesque than dramatic in their elements and characteristics. As it happened, Miss Alma Stanley, Miss Lucy Weston, and Mr. F. Wyatt were droll and pleasing and agile in vain. "La Pêricole" continues attractive.

Some effort is made to provide a better class of entertainment than has been usual of late. Accordingly, we have had "London Assurance" at matinees, and now have "The School for Scandal" for an evening performance. On Wednesday Sheridan's famous comedy was worthily acted at the Adelphi. On Miss Neilson's Lady Teazle it is unnecessary to expatiate. The delicacy and polish of the representation are charming as ever. Miss Bella Pateman, as Lady Sneerwell, showed the points of a true artist; Miss Lydia Foote, in the part of Maria, had simply to be herself. Mrs. Alfred Mellon, as Mrs. Candour, was excellent. Charles Surface and Joseph Surface were capably impersonated by Mr. Henry Neville and Mr. Hermann Vezin. Sir Peter Teazle found an apt representative in Mr. Flockton. The rest of the parts were all efficiently filled. The revival will no doubt prove successful.

Miss Glyn began a second series of readings from Shakespeare at Steinway Hall on Thursday by delivering her famous elocutionary illustration of "Antony and Cleopatra." Next Friday evening she will give "Macbeth," and on the Thursday in the following week "Hamlet," at the same hall.

Mr. Maurice Edwards gave a dramatic recital on Tuesday evening at Langham Hall; and Mr. and Mrs. Dietz on Wednesday evening at the same place. Miss Blanche Reeves will give an entertainment, consisting of songs and recitals, at the Institute, South-place, Finsbury, next Monday evening.

Hamilton's panorama at the Holborn Amphitheatre worthily maintains the reputation of the proprietor. Entirely new pictures have been added of the Afghan and Zulu wars, which for splendour of illustration cannot be excelled. They nearly realise the important events that they are designed to commemorate, and fairly astonish the spectator.

On Wednesday night, at Willis's Rooms, the Marquis of Hartington presided at the twenty-first annual dinner in aid of the funds of the Railway Benevolent Institution.

The fifty-second anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, which consists of 170 separate houses, chapel, &c., will take place at the Crystal Palace next Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Robert Barclay, of the firm of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co.

The Executive of the Greek Committee have issued an address, signed by Lord Rosebery, Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M.P., Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., and Mr. Lewis Sergeant, calling attention to the claims of Greece upon Europe, and urging upon public opinion to press upon the Government the duty of demanding the fulfilment by Turkey of the cession of territory agreed to by the Porte in the thirteenth protocol of the Treaty of Berlin.

Dr. Jabez Hogg, consulting surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, has reprinted, from the *Sanitary Record*, his valuable paper, read on the 7th ult. to the Medical Society of London, upon inflammation of the eyes and other injuries to health caused by the poisoning of the atmosphere in rooms from arsenical colouring of wall-paper. A committee of the Medical Society of London has been appointed to promote the legislative prohibition of the dangerous use of poisonous colouring matters.

A description of the heliograph, or apparatus for communicating messages, at a distance of many miles, by intermittent flashes of sunlight on a mirror, so regulated as to denote letters of the alphabet, and to spell words, according to Morse's system of telegraphic correspondence, was given in the number of this Journal for the 26th ult. Our attention has since been called to the fact that Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Bolton, formerly Assistant Instructor in Army Signalling at Chatham, Aldershot, and Portsmouth, is entitled to the credit, in conjunction with Captain Colomb, R.N., of having initiated this system of military telegraphy, some years before the invention of Mr. Mance was submitted to the Indian Government for adoption. The India Office here, so early as June, 1863, was made acquainted with Captain Bolton's system, which had been most favourably noticed in a report of the Ordnance Select Committee, and for which he was repeatedly thanked by the War Office and the Commander-in-Chief. We have also been reminded by a correspondent that the lime light, used by Captain Drummond for telegraphic signals, was the invention of Sir Goldsworthy Gurney, who in 1823 received the gold medal of the Society of Arts for that invention.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Story of Mozart's Requiem. By William Pole. Novello, Ewer, and Co.  
London and its Environs, including Excursions to Brighton, the Isle of Wight, &c. Handbook for Travellers. By K. Baedeker. With Maps and Plans. D. Mulau and Co.  
Thira; or, The Cairn Braich. A Tale of the Conquest. 2 vols. "Royal Exchange" Office, Tavistock-street.  
Angler's Diary for 1879. By J. E. B. C. Field Office.  
The Sportsman's, Tourist's, and General Time Tables and Guide to the Rivers, Lochs, Deer Moors, and Forests of Scotland. Edited by J. Watson-Lyall. Published Monthly. 52, Fleet-street.  
Rory O'More. By Samuel Lover. Author's Edition. Routledge and Sons.  
Vere, of "Curs." By James Grant. Routledge.  
Reeves' Musical Directory for 1879. William Reeves.  
The Cat and Battledore, and Other Tales. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Philip Kent. 3 vols. Sampson Low and Co.  
Evolution, Old and New; or, The Theories of Buffon, Erasmus, Darwin, and Lamarck, as compared with that of Mr. Charles Darwin. By Samuel Butler. Hardwicke and Bogue.  
Dickens's Dictionary of London, 1879. Office of *All the Year Round*.  
Art of Practical Whist. By Colonel A. W. Drayson. Routledge and Sons.  
Wolfen Chace: A Chronicle of "Days that are no more." A Novel. 3 vols. Remington and Co.  
Facts about Flowers. New Edition. Edited by the Rev. R. Tyas. Richardson and Best.  
Earliest Efforts. By Alice Whitlock. Dedicated by permission to the Poet Laureate.  
Free Libraries and News-rooms: their Formation and Management. By J. D. Mullein. Sotheran.  
Christian Knowledge Series: Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Ward and Lock.  
The Amateur Pottery and Glass Painter. By E. Campbell Hancock. Chapman and Hall.  
British Mezzotint Portraits; being a Descriptive Catalogue of these Engravings from the Introduction of the Art to the Early Part of the Present Century. By John Chaloner Smith. Part 2. Engravers—Faithorne to Miller. Henry Sotheran.  
Work Amongst Working Men. By Ellice Hopkins. Strahan and Co.  
A Woman of Mind. A Novel. By Mrs. Adolphe Smith. 3 vols. Sampson Low and Co.  
English Men of Letters—Spenser. By R. W. Church, Dean of St. Paul's. Macmillan and Co.  
Lectures on the History of England. By M. T. Guest. Macmillan and Co.  
A Freak of Freedom; or, The Republic of San Marino. By J. Theodore Bent. Longmans, Green, and Co.  
The Gift of the Gods. A Novel. By M. F. Chapman. 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.  
English Girls: Their Place and Power. By Mrs. G. F. Deaney. C. Kegan Paul and Co.  
A Distinguished Man. A Humorous Romance. By A. von Winterfeld. Translated by W. Laird-Clowes. 3 vols. C. Kegan Paul and Co.  
Trees and Ferns. By F. G. Heath. Sampson Low and Co.  
Warne's Star Series: Alec Green. By Silas K. Hocking. Warne and Co.  
Mate of the Jessica. A Story of the South Pacific. By F. Frankfort Moore. 2 vols. Marcus Ward and Co.  
Sketches and Studies in Italy. By John Addington Symonds. Smith, Elder, and Co.

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THE LATE MR. ISAAC BUTT, M.P.

## THE LATE MR. ISAAC BUTT, M.P.

This prominent Irish politician, barrister, and man of letters, who died on the 5th inst., was born in August, 1813, the son of a Protestant clergyman, in the county of Donegal. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took high classical and mathematical honours, and distinguished himself as a speaker in the debates of the College Historical Society. He was elected at an early age to the Professorship of Political Economy there, and was one of the first editors of the *Dublin University Magazine*. He was called to the Bar in 1838, and practised on the Munster Circuit with great success. On his first entrance into public life he was a strenuous champion of the Conservative and Protestant party, and was chosen an Alderman of the Corporation of Dublin by that party, in order that he might be opposed to Alderman Daniel O'Connell. His Parliamentary career commenced by his election for Harwich in May, 1852. A general election followed soon after, when he stood at Youghal against the Hon. John Fortescue, the polling being so nearly equal that Mr. Butt had only a majority of two, the Dublin Conservative journals of the day expressing satisfaction at his return. Mr. Butt was then in his thirty-fifth year. He continued to sit for Youghal until 1865. At that time Mr. Gavan Duffy and Mr. George Henry Moore were the most conspicuous members of the Irish party. Mr. Butt, however, kept aloof from them, remaining a Liberal-Conservative, avoiding the Tenant-Right and other popular causes. Finally he became in the House an assiduous, though unattached, follower of Lord Palmerston. His speeches were then short and devoid of much pretension to oratory. It was only in 1871, after his return for Limerick in the National and Home-Rule party interest, that the position of leader was accorded to him by the Irish Liberal representatives. It was supposed that he had obtained the confidence of the Catholic hierarchy on the University question, and his position was thus assured. The dissolution was preceded in 1873 by the Home-Rule Conference in Dublin, at which a definite programme was adopted for the Home-Rule movement, and on that programme the constituencies were appealed to in 1874. The general election resulted in the return of fifty-six or fifty-seven followers of Mr. Butt, the Liberal representatives having adopted the programme of the conference, and Mr. Butt thus became in the present Parliament the first Irish

Parliamentary leader of a majority of the Irish representatives. In 1875 the Irish Parliamentary party assumed a definite organisation, and was engaged, under Mr. Butt's leadership, in resisting the Peace Preservation Acts of the Government. The Opposition succeeded in procuring considerable modifications of the measures proposed. In the next Session the Home-Rule question came prominently forward, and Mr. Butt drew up a series of bills for the redress of Irish grievances, which were committed to the charge of various members of the party. Prominent amongst these was the Irish University measure, the Franchise Bills, and the Land Bills, all of which have been frequently discussed in Parliament. The Intermediate Education Bill of last year was suggested by Mr. Butt, and his last appearances in the House of Commons were those in which he advocated that measure. When a section of the Home-Rule party adopted the policy known as "obstruction," Mr. Butt strenuously opposed that proceeding as unconstitutional, and, no doubt, forfeited a considerable share of the popular favour which he had earned.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

## THE PATRICK STEWART INDIAN TELEGRAPH-SHIP.

The Government of India has had a new steam-vessel built for its submarine electric telegraph cable service in the Persian Gulf. This ship has been constructed by Messrs. John Key and Sons, of Kirkcaldy, North Britain. She is named after Colonel Patrick Stewart, who was the first Chief of the Indo-European Government Telegraphic Department. The vessel is 226 ft. in length, with 30 ft. 6 in. beam, and 16 ft. 6 in. depth of hold. Her gross register is 1150 tons. She is built of iron generally, though steel has been partially used in her construction forward and aft. Her masts are also of the latter material, and she is brig-rigged. She is divided by bulkheads into twenty water-tight compartments, the construction of her cable tanks having been utilised for this purpose. There are four of these tanks, each 24 ft. in diameter. She carries water ballast fore and aft. She has a long poop, fitted with all necessary arrangements for the officers and the telegraph staff. Her main-deck forward is for the accommodation

of Lascars, of whom her crew will be mainly composed. She is fitted with steam steering gear, steam capstan and winch, and carries six anchors, four of which are Wasteneys Smith's patent. Special cranes for lifting the anchors are substituted for the ordinary fish and cat davits. Telegraphic communication is established all over the ship by means of Chadburn's reply telegraph system, besides which there are speaking tubes. She has also one of Sir William Thomson's compasses, and on the bridge is a Siemens electric lamp, for use in picking up buoys and for other night work. The ship has paying-out gear aft and picking-up gear forward. The engines, which were made by her builders, are of the compound inverted type of 130-horse power nominal, and working up to 600-horse power indicated. The high-pressure cylinder is 28 in. in diameter, the low pressure 54 in., with a stroke of 33 in. Steam is taken from two horizontal tubular boilers, each 11 ft. in diameter and 10 ft. long, the working pressure being 75 lb. per square inch. The engines are guaranteed to drive the vessel at a speed of 9½ knots an hour for six hours with 500 tons on board. She is propelled by an ordinary four-bladed screw, 13 ft. in diameter and 15 ft. pitch, running sixty-nine revolutions per minute. There are special engines for feeding the boilers, and others driving the pumps for emptying and filling the ballast-tanks. Another engine performs the same services for the cable tanks and drives the Siemens machine for generating the electric current for the light on the bridge.

Lord Derby presided on the 8th inst. at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Cotton Districts Convalescent Fund, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The grant to the Devonshire Hospital at Buxton, which has amounted to £17,000, was increased to £24,000, subject to any alteration in the grant suggested by the Charity Commissioners. This increase gives to the cotton districts a first claim on 150 beds at cost price for maintenance. To the Children's Sanitarium at Southport, a grant of £2500 was made, subject also to any alteration in the grant which the Charity Commissioners may deem proper. This will secure thirty beds to the cotton districts. The meeting had also under consideration the question of the enlargement of the convalescent hospital at Southport, but no conclusion was come to. The balance of the fund in December last amounted to £157,129.



## ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

## A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 447.)

In the Luttrell collection of broadsides there is one with a large woodcut representing the battle of Sedgemoor and other incidents of Monmouth's rebellion. The letterpress is in wretched verse, and is entitled "A Description of the late Rebellion in the West. A Heroick Poem." The unfortunate issue of Monmouth's rising excited the sympathy of the common people, to whom he was endeared by his many amiable qualities and his handsome person. Though this broadside was evidently written in the interest of the Government it was likely to have a ready sale, and it was sought to increase the interest by pictorial representation. The engraving, which is on an unusually large scale, is very rough, like all the woodcuts of the period.

The slaughter at Sedgemoor and the execution of the Duke of Monmouth were partly forgotten in the greater horror excited by the unsparing severity of Judge Jeffries in condemning to death hundreds of persons who were charged with being concerned in the rebellion. I have met with one illustrated tract relating to the "Bloody Assize." It is inserted at the end of the volume of the *London Gazette* for 1685, and has apparently been added by Dr. Burney, the collector, as bearing upon the events of the time. It forms no part of the *London Gazette*, though bound up with it. There is a rough woodcut on the titlepage containing eleven portraits, and the title is as follows:—

"The Protestant Martyrs; or the Bloody Assizes, giving



PROTESTANT MARTYRS.

an account of the Lives, Tryals, and Dying Speeches, of all those eminent Protestants that suffered in the West of England by the sentence of that bloody and cruel Judge Jeffries; being in all 251 persons, besides what were hanged and destroyed in cold blood. Containing also the Life and Death of James Duke of Monmouth; His Birth and Education; His Actions both at Home and Abroad; His Unfortunate Adventure in the West; His Letter to King James; His Sentence, Execution and Dying-words upon the Scaffold; with a true Copy of the Paper he left behind him. And many other curious Remarks with the Readers Observation. London, Printed by F. Bradford; at the Bible in Fetter Lane."

At the end of the pamphlet is printed this curious sentence:—"This Bloody Tragedy in the West being over, our Protestant Fly-returns for London; soon after which Alderman Cornish felt the Anger of Somebody behind the Curtain."

Alderman Cornish was afterwards executed at the corner of King-street, Cheapside, for alleged participation in the Rye House Plot.

This fragment of contemporary history shows that if there were no regular newspapers to supply the people with illustrated news they obtained it in the shape of cheap fly-sheets and broadsides—the form in which it was supplied to them before newspapers began.

Macaulay describes the unlicensed press at this period as being worked in holes and corners, and producing large quantities of pamphlets which were a direct infraction of the

law, subjecting the press to a censorship. "There had long lurked in the garrets of London a class of printers who worked steadily at their calling with precautions resembling those employed by coiners and forgers. Women were on the watch to give the alarm by their screams if an officer appeared near the workshop. The press was immediately pushed into a closet behind the bed; the types were flung into the coalhole, and covered with cinders; the compositor disappeared through a trap-door in the roof, and made off over the tiles of the neighbouring houses. In these dens were manufactured treasonable works of all classes and sizes, from halfpenny broadsides of doggerel verse up to massy quartos filled with Hebrew quotations."\* The pamphlet I have just quoted probably issued from a press of this kind; but he must have been a bold printer who dared to put his name and address to a work wherein Jeffries was openly referred to as "that bloody and cruel Judge Jeffries."

Large broadsides continued to be the favourite form of illustrated journalism for some time after this. One gives a "true and perfect relation" of a great earthquake which happened at Port Royal, in Jamaica, on Tuesday, June 7, 1692, and is illustrated with a large woodcut, the size of a page of the *Illustrated London News*. On the death of Queen Mary, the consort of William III., an illustrated broadside was published, plentifully garnished with skulls and cross-bones, entitled, "Great Britain's Lamentation; or, the Funeral Obsequies of that most incomparable Protestant Princess, Mary, of ever Blessed Memory, Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, who departed this life the 28th of December, at Kensington, 1694, in the Thirty-second Year of her Age. She Reigned Five Years, Eight Months, and Seventeen Days. And was conducted from Whitehall to Westminster Abbey, in an open Chariot of State, on black cloath, by the Nobility, Judges, and Gentry of the Land, on Tuesday, the 5th of March, 1694-5." The large woodcut shows the funeral procession, and I have copied that part of it containing the funeral car, with the body of the deceased Princess resting under a canopy.

In a few years after the Revolution newspapers began to increase rapidly. The censorship of the press ceased in 1695, and was immediately followed by the appearance of great numbers of periodical papers. At first they were small in size, were wretchedly printed, on the commonest paper, and each number contained only a small quantity of matter. The art of wood engraving, the readiest and least expensive method of illustration, was now in the lowest possible condition; and the newspapers at the end of the seventeenth century contain scarcely any illustrations, except, perhaps, a heading of a rudely-executed figure of a man blowing a horn, flanked by a ship or a castle, and numerous small woodcuts to advertisements.

## CHAPTER VI.

In glancing at the early newspapers it is apparent that the idea, in some shape, of illustrating the news of the day was never quite absent from the minds of newspaper conductors. Sometimes it took the form of a rude map of the country where some war was going on, or the plan of some city which was being besieged. In the *London Post*, for July 25, 1701, is a map of the seat of war in Italy, which is reprinted in other numbers, and the *Daily Courant*, for Sept. 8, 1709, contains a large plan of Mons. In the absence of other means, even printers' lines were used to represent a plan of some place, or an event of unusual interest. Such an attempt at illustrated news was made in the *Dublin Journal*, for May 14, 1746, where there is a plan, set up in type and printers' lines, of the battle of Culloden; and in the number for March 28, 1747, there is a similar plan of the trial of Lord Lovat. This is doubly interesting as being *Irish*. Engraving on copper, though it involved the expense of a double printing, was sometimes resorted to for the purpose of enlivening the pages of the early newspapers, and we have seen that it was also employed in broadsides. There was so much enterprise that even penny papers sometimes introduced engravings into their pages.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century caricatures began to increase in England. Religious animosities and political intrigues, always keen incentives to satire, had opened a wide field to the caricaturist in the years which followed the Revolution. But religious bigotry and party spirit, strong as they were at this period, were exceeded by the social follies which came afterwards. The trial of Dr. Sacheverell occasioned the publication of numerous songs, squibs, and caricatures; but the South Sea Bubble surpassed it as a fruitful source of lampoons and pictorial satire. The spirit of ridicule was fed by the political intrigues, the follies and the vices of the Georgian era, and reached its highest development in the days of George III. Amongst other early channels for circulation we find caricatures making their appearance in newspapers, and as we proceed I shall give one or two examples from the illustrated journalism of this period.

On March 14, 1704, *The Postman*, one of the papers that was started on the expiration of the censorship (and which Macaulay says was one of the best conducted and most prosperous), published what was called a Postscript for the purpose of making its readers acquainted with a prodigy seen in Spain in the air so far back as the year 1536. It is illustrated with a woodcut representing two men fighting in the air; and the following account is given of it:—"The success of the expedition of K. Charles III. being now the subject of all Public Discourses, the Reader, we hope, will excuse the following Postscript, which must be confessed to be of an extraordinary nature, as containing some things hardly to be paralleled. All the states of Christendom being concerned some way or other in this great quarrel, it is not to be wondered at if the discovery of a Prodigy, which seems to foretell the decision of it, has made so much noise at Rome, and that we insert it in this place. The French Faction grew intolerably insolent upon account of the storms which have so long retarded the Portuguese expedition, and represented these cross accidents as a manifest declaration that God did not approve the same;

\* Macaulay's History of England.

and this way of arguing though never so rash and impertinent in itself, prevailed over the generality of the people, in a City which is the Centre of superstition. The Partizans of the House of Austria were very much dejected and had little to say, when they happily discovered in the Library of the Vatican a Book printed at Basil in the year 1557 written by Couradus Lycosthenes, wherein they found an argument to confute all the reasons alledged by their adversaries, and a sure Presage in their opinion of the success of K. Charles III." This made a great noise at Rome, and his Grace the Duke of Shrewsbury sent an account thereof. The Book perhaps is not so scarce as they thought at Rome; and the learned Doctor Hans Sloane having one in his Library, and having been so obliging as to give me leave me transcribe that passage, I present it here to the reader, leaving it to everyone to make his own observations. The Book is thus intitled "Prodigiorum Ostentorum Chronicon, &c., per Couradum Lycosthenum, Rubeaquensem. Printed in Folio at Basil per Henricum Petri 1557, and amongst the infinite number of Prodigies he relates in his collection, which extends from the beginning of the world to his time, he has the following, page 558 (here

PRODIGY SEEN IN SPAIN.  
From the "Postman," 1704.

follows the description on each side of the woodcut in Latin and English). In a certain place of Spain on the 7th of Feb'y, 1536, 2 hours after the setting of the sun as Fincelius relates it after others, were seen in the Air, which was rainy and cloudy, two Young Men in Armour, fighting with Swords, one of them having in his left hand a Shield or round Buckler, adorned with an Eagle, with this inscription, I SHALL REIGN, and the other having on a long Target with these words, I HAVE REIGNED. They fought a Duel, and he who had the Eagle on his Buckler beat down his enemy and was conqueror." The whole affair refers to the war of the Spanish Succession between the partizans of Louis XIV. and the House of Bourbon and the House of Austria, and is made to foretell the downfall of the former. As the Bourbons did eventually obtain the Crown of Spain, this interpretation of the supposed prodigy may be referred to the same class as the prophecies of Old Moore's Almanack. I have copied the engraving, which is the only illustration I have found in *The Postman*.

We have already noticed that no class of marvels were so attractive to the early news-writers as apparitions in the air. Another example of this is found in a pamphlet, published in 1710, entitled "The Age of Wonders: or, A farther and particular Description of the remarkable, and Fiery Apparition that was seen in the Air, on Thursday in the Morning, being May the 11th, 1710." It is illustrated with a rough woodcut, and has the following description:—

"As for the strange Appearances which were seen on the 11th of May in the Morning, I suppose there is by

FIERY APPARITION IN THE AIR, SEEN IN LONDON,  
1710.

this time few that do not give Credit to the same, since so many creditable People in several parts of the Town have apparently testified the same, and are ready still to do it upon enquiry, as in Clare Market, Cheapside, Tower-hill, and other places; it was likewise seen by several Market Folks then upon the Water, who have since agreed in Truth thereof, most of which relate it in the following manner:—

"On Wednesday Night, or rather Thursday Morning last, much about the Hour of two a Clock, several People, who were then abroad, especially the Watchman about Tower Street, Clare Market, Cheapside, and Westminster, plainly and visibly saw this strange Comet, it seem'd a very great Star, at the end of which was a long tail, or streak of Fire, very wonderful and surprising to behold. It did not continue fix'd, but pass'd along with the Scud, or two black Clouds, being carried by a brisk wind that then blew.

"After which follow'd the likeness of a Man in a Cloud of



FUNERAL OF QUEEN MARY, 1695.

Fire, with a Sword in his hand, which mov'd with the Clouds as the other did, but they saw it for near a quarter of an Hour together, to their very great surprize, and related the same the next Morning, which they are ready now to affirm if any are so curious to go an Enquire, particularly John Smith, near Tower-street, Abraham Wilsley, on Tower-hill, John Miller, near Clare Market, John Williams, in Cheapside, George Mules and Rebecca Sampson upon the Water, and Mr. Lomax, Watchman of St. Anns, with many others too tedious to insert." M. J.

(To be continued.)

## ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

The unusually large number of works of high merit as well as novel interest by "outsiders" this year has caused us to delay noticing several pictures by Academicians and Associates, which, for the most part, are in their familiar respective styles.

Sir John Gilbert has found a subject in which—not exacting either complete realisation of character or subtlety of expression, but affording a wide field for the display of his command of the picturesque elements and *mise-en-scène* of olden English martial life and costume, and allowing full play to his exuberant freedom of handling—he is exactly in his element. This subject—of his large single picture (403)—is the triumphal procession on the return from victory of warriors who have served, say, under Edward III. Clad in panoply of steel, these laurel-wreathed victors compose a splendid cavalcade, bearing their lances and tattered pennons or the captured standards of the enemy, their horses led by squires or pages, accompanied by pretty maidens and children strewing flowers and preceded by pipe and cymbal and trumpet. Mr. P. R. Morris has a large picture "The Bathers Alarmed" (182), which, though the situation represented is somewhat humorous, aims with considerable success at being idyllic in feeling and refined in treatment. Three young ladies have been bathing in the river near the rushy margin of which they stand; they are still *en déshabillé*, when, a bull protruding his head over a neighbouring stile, they prepare to retreat to their punt. But the maidens are not sufficiently alarmed to forget to pose in attitudes of studied grace. The effect we presume is that of morning; there hardly, however, appears to be enough sunlight to cause the irradiations, as with a golden halo, of the drapery that a kneeling figure is arranging. The contrasts of the cool sky reflexes with the white or pale coloured dresses make very agreeable passages of colour, but were probably too consciously sought for. Mr. Elmore's nude "Sabrina" (367) has a certain artistic *morbidezza* and play of hue in the flesh; but the head is too large, and the pelvis and torso too small for fine female proportion. In "A Greek Ode" (13) the gentleman who is reading a poem given him by Sappho, not or other Greek poetess, reclines in an uncomfortable if dangerous position on a parapet, and the attempt to foreshorten the face of the poetess is unfortunate. In a third picture (40) of a costumed female figure playing a lute, the sky does not account for the lighting, and both the incidence of the light and the masses of warm shadow are artificial and melodramatic. Mr. Calderon's lifesize rustic figure of a girl with a basket of violets, her gown caught by a "Summer Breeze" (39), is rather meretricious in colour. We shall have to speak more highly of the artist's portrait groups. Another group of portraits by Mr. Horsley seems to us his best work of recent years, and this also we shall review in an article on the portraits. "A Trespasser" (168) is in his customary vein. "In the Shade" (362), by Mr. Marcus Stone, shows a girl seated neglected before a tea-table in the shadowed part of a garden, whilst a couple are love-making in a sun-lighted portion. It is certainly a pity so pretty a girl should be left alone. In "Discord" (548) we have a handsome lover, in Italian costume of the fifteenth century, lying sulkily at full length, whilst his *inamorata* stands in the neighbouring glade turning a furtive glance towards him. The elegant sentimentality of these pictures and their high and delicate finish are not to be denied, yet it is much to be regretted that the artist has discarded the masculine vigour and truth he displayed a few years back in a picture of a rustic labourer kissing his baby held to him by his wife.

We come now to a group of Academic painters less conventional, more realistic, if you will, and whose merit is generally commensurate with their unpretentiousness. Take, for instance, Mr. Stacey Marks in his quaintly humorous, perfectly natural and truthful "Old Friends" (251)—a couple of Greenwich pensioners in a ship-breaker's yard, somewhere probably on the banks of the Thames, gazing at three gigantic figure-heads, relics of the Lord Nelson, Caledonia, and Bellerophon (or "Bullyruffian") men-of-war. The last, in particular, calls up proud memories in the beaming faces of the garrulous old salts as one of them takes a most emphatic pinch of snuff. "Intellect and Instinct" (78) is not less quietly suggestive—a spectacled old peripatetic philosopher is walking absorbed in a book, unconscious of having let fall another from under his arm, to keep guard over which his little dog stops behind, in vain endeavouring to call the attention of his intellectual companion to it. Another small picture of a savant, with calipers and tape-measure, before a skeleton of an adjutant bird, called "Science is Measurement" (379), is less happy. We confess to tire a little of the artist's adjutant birds, pelicans, cranes, and other ornithological varieties and their analogies to human bipeds, clerical or legal. Mr. Burgess sends a chamber scene in the University of Salamanca, with a "Student in Disgrace" (357) brought before the head masters, which realises the incident with the painter's usual tact and delicacy of treatment. Mr. Hodgson has several Algerine subjects, with one or more figures, which, if not unsatisfactory in execution, have scarcely the interest or humour the artist has taught us to expect. Mr. E. Nichol's "Interviewing the Member" (173)—the member being a jaunty, rather shallow-pated military-looking man equipped for hunting, and the interviewers his tenantry, who wear the expressions and characteristics the artist commonly gives to the Irish, and here ranging from the unctuous proficient in blarney to the cowardly bully who would perpetrate murder from behind a hedge—has now, as always, a tendency to caricature, and the painting is not what it was formerly.

In No. 409 Mr. Prinsep, profiting by materials gathered in the recent travels in India, of which he has given so entertaining an account in his "Imperial India," has drawn the veil from, or rather rehabilitated, the harem of the great Emperor Akbar, and shows us "The Roum-i-Sultana" (409), or the European wife the Emperor is said to have possessed, and who lived in a curiously-carved pavilion of the palace of red sandstone at Fatehpore Sikri, which still bears her name. Mr. Prinsep was too venturesome, perhaps, in attempting a "symphony in red," when, not content with the dull red walls of the chamber, he attired the sultana in robes of scarlet, and gave her a pink cushion on which to recline her rotund form; still, artists should be encouraged rather than otherwise to essay technical feats. At all events, the workmanship is manly, solid, and direct; and the figure of the attendant Hindoo woman is very good. The picture has been purchased, we

understand, by the Prince of Wales. Mr. Prinsep has also a "Study of the Maharana of Oodeypore" (422), intended to serve, we presume, in his large picture of the Proclamation at Delhi of her Majesty as Empress of India. Mr. Storey contributes a mildly pathetic picture (80) of two orphan girls in mourning brought by an elder sister or governess, also in black, to an orphan school, the *habitudes* of which eye the new comers with childish interest. Also a small full-length of a lady in pink, with a Japanese parasol held behind her head, seated among flowering plants or shrubs, called "Lilies, Oleanders, and the Pink" (574). A large picture by Mr. Crofts represents Napoleon "On the Evening of Waterloo" (613) escaping from the carriage in which he had sought safety, at the block at Gemappes, just before it became the booty of the Prussians. The complete rout of the French Army and the pale watery sunset time are well indicated; but the *mêlée* in front before a few veterans who still guard the carriage seems rather gratuitously incomprehensible; the French themselves appearing to be unable to distinguish friend from foe. Two other military pictures may here be noticed.—Nos. 652 and 511. In the former, by M. Philippoteaux, the French painter pays a just tribute to the magnanimity of a compatriot—a French officer, who at the same battle when Sir Frederick Ponsonby (as related in a letter by himself) was carried, wounded in several places, by his charger into the French ranks, saved his life by tending him and giving him drink out of his own flask. This is one of the few incidents which redeem the horrors of war; and it has been treated with good taste and much *vraisemblance* by the artist. The faces of the French officer and soldiers are painted with refinement, and the expressions are entirely appropriate. The latter, an excellent picture by Mr. Woodville, depicts the Prussian King Frederick the Great riding into camp, the army being drawn up to salute him under a rainy sky the evening before the momentous Battle of Leuthen, as so graphically described by Mr. Carlyle. It is a work of conspicuous promise, though the subject is perhaps of no great interest to many English eyes, always excepting Mr. Carlyle and his admirers.

Returning to the remaining works by R.A.'s or A.R.A.'s, we have to note no novelty of subject or treatment; unless it be in the case of Mr. Eyre Crowe, who represents the Duc d'Enghien cutting off, just before his execution, a lock of his hair for his secretly married wife (943), and Charlotte Corday about to enter the bath-room of Marat (301)—in both cases the unpleasantness of the themes being aggravated by excessive grimness of treatment; and why, we would ask, is the head of Charlotte Corday so disproportionately large and elongated? Mr. Goodall, we regret to say, is only represented by three small Oriental subjects (145, 440, and 446), in two of which there is a tendency to ultra-naturalism which we have not before observed in the artist's works. It will suffice to enumerate the principal paintings of the following artists, the characteristics of the painters being so well known—viz., "Imogen before the Cave of Belarius" (231) and "May Day" (295), by Mr. Poole; "Free from Care" (207), a single figure of a Scotch lassie, by Mr. T. Faed, a picture of the class irreverently known as "potboilers;" incidents of sheep farming in the Highlands (88 and 428), a sporting subject (634), and a bull-dog guarding a baby in a perambulator (237), by Mr. Ansdell; cattle pieces by Mr. Sidney Cooper; coast scenes by Mr. Cooke; two bright and pleasing small heads (202 and 175) by Mr. Dobson; "The Youth of St. John the Baptist" (208) by Mr. Herbert; and "Hamlet and Ophelia" (232) by Mr. Cope. Some of these artists do not sustain their reputation, as might be expected in the course of nature, but most of them have produced more or less good work. There are, however, other very distressing performances of Academic decrepitude, apropos of which it might be asked, What have their authors ever done to entitle them to occupy some of the best places, to the exclusion of far more deserving men? There are Academic canvases here which would be simply a disgrace to any exhibition. Yet we would suggest a very simple means for limiting or preventing this scandal; although, with a body constituted like the Academy, there will always be elections through the influence of relationship, favouritism, clique, or accident. The Academy is rich—then let it not only open a list of Honorary Retired Academicians, as it has done, but let it offer also a liberal retiring pension, say, £500 a year, to any of its members, or £300 a year to any of its Associates who from affliction or advancing years feel incapable of maintaining the credit of the Academy, in return for the surrender by them of the right to exhibit. Let such pension be regarded as incidental to and one of the legitimate advantages of election. The principle is adopted in other professions; the public, we feel sure, would approve, and the general body of artists would hail such a measure.

There still remain very noteworthy figure-works by non-Academic painters, which we have been unable to include in our preceding notices. First, let us name a picture by Mrs. E. M. Ward, wife of the late lamented Academician, representing a handsome young lady playing the violin, entitled "Melody" (1394), which is painted in a mellow key of colouring and is a charming example of the accomplished "paintress." There is a small but powerfully suggestive little picture, and as manly in execution as it is vivid in conception, by G. C. Hindley, called "After the Duel" (567). A stalwart cavalier stands in his stockings—having kicked off his jack-boots on entering—before his hearth, his back to the fire—his legs astride, a newly-filled pipe between his lips; and, by his scowl of gratified revenge, it is clear his work is done—he has pinked his adversary to some purpose. A very pathetic and well-painted picture is No. 525, by S. E. Waller. A cavalier, mounted on a white horse, has led back through the snow to the portals of a country mansion a black horse equipped for the field; but "The Empty Saddle" and the blood that trickles down his leg, marking every step, tell that his master will not return. A female is seen fainting on a balustrade above. "At Hampton Court in the Olden Time" (541), by T. E. Cox, with a garden-party in gay costumes of the last century, some of them playing at ball, is a pleasant, vivacious work. Another amusing picture, and, technically, stronger, is "At the Pantomime" (1405), by F. Barnard—two little ones craning over the edge of a box wholly absorbed with the marvels on the stage, while paterfamilias in the shadow behind is enjoying a sleep that may be heard. There are many pretty touches, too, and much careful smart workmanship in G. B. O'Neil's picture of "The Rehearsal" (1368) at private theatricals of "Beauty and the Beast," with an audience largely composed of juveniles. But space fails; we must, therefore, be content to commend to the visitor two very praiseworthy pictures by A. C. Gow: "A Musical Story by Chopin" (134)—the great musician as a child at the piano chaining the attention of his fellow-pupils and tutor, and "No Surrender" (324)—French soldiers hard pressed firing from a loft as they draw up a ladder after them; "Distant Relations" (527)—two pretty girls looking at monkeys, by C. B. Barber; a cottage interior scene, called "News from the Cape" (1418), by Haynes King; No. 599, by D. Blair Leighton, in which, however, much careful meritorious painting is comparatively thrown away upon the sentimental threadbare incident of a rich old gentleman with a young wife leaving the altar, and the latter

recognising a discarded poor young lover; O. E. Perugini's pretty half-length of a girl in chintz sacking putting "Fresh Lavender" (97) in a wardrobe; and contributions by Messrs. W. Gale, T. F. Dicksee, L. J. Pott, and E. F. Brewtnell. We should have noticed, with other foreign pictures in our last article, two exquisitely wrought small half-lengths à la Holbein (156 and 149) by J. Bastien-Lepage; "The Cottabo" (533), by the distinguished Roman painter A. Scifone—Greek youths and maidens playing the ancient game, the object of which was to throw the contents of a wine-cup into a krater or other capacious vessel placed at some little distance—which is hung too high for examination; and extremely clever vivacious pictures by F. Vine, of Florence. Our space being exhausted, we cannot do justice to these here.

The Portraits and Landscapes not yet reviewed and the Sculpture must be reserved for future notice.

At Messrs. Goupil's Gallery, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, the usual summer exhibition of foreign pictures is now open. We hope to return to this choice gathering.

A few years back the eminent Russian artist, M. B. Vereschagin, exhibited at the Crystal Palace a number of studies and a few pictures relating to Northern India and adjacent countries which were exceedingly remarkable at once for the fresh, peculiar interest of the subjects and their rare artistic merit. Since then M. Vereschagin has resided two years in Northern India, including the period of the Prince of Wales's visit, and has brought back a further very large number of pictorial impressions, and an illustrative collection of costume, arms, furniture, which (with the works previously at the Crystal Palace) are now being exhibited in the French court at the South Kensington Museum. From these materials the painter has set himself the task of constructing a "pictorial poem," in a series of colossal pictures. The first and last of the series are already completed, and occupy the ends of the court. One shows the interior of the Mosque at Delhi, with the Great Mogul and his courtiers at their devotions. The other represents the gorgeous procession of the Prince of Wales through Jeypur, which event M. Vereschagin describes as "the climax of the triumph of the European idea." Our readers should follow the example of the Prince of Wales in visiting this bright and valuable collection.

Mrs. E. M. Ward proposes to establish a Ladies' School of Art for instruction in the various branches of painting in oil and water colours, including china and fan painting. In addition to Mrs. Ward's own valuable experience, aided when necessary by competent instructors, the pupils will enjoy the advantage of having visits of inspection from several leading painters of the Royal Academy who have kindly promised to attend. Particulars can be obtained by application to Mrs. Ward, 6, William-street, Lowndes-square.

Mr. W. B. Richmond, the painter and sculptor, has been elected Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford, in succession to Mr. Ruskin.

The death is announced of Mr. J. Cassie, marine painter, of the Royal Scottish Academy.

The Archbishop of York opened last week a permanent fine arts and industrial exhibition at York, which has cost £24,000.

The Brighton Public Library has received a valuable addition. Professor George Long having, through Mr. Barclay Phillips, presented the town with the second half of his own library, the first half having been given some time since. A lady named Vernon has also bequeathed for the picture-gallery and museum all her crayon pictures, water-colour drawings, and oil-paintings.

Messrs. Christie and Manson sold at the close of last week some valuable specimens of the Dutch and English schools of painting, which had formed part of the collections belonging to the late Mr. John Wardell, of Rathgar, Dublin; the late Mr. George Faulkner, of Crumpsall, near Manchester; and the late Mr. Fuller Maitland, of Stanstead Hall, Essex. The sale realised £16,000.

The committee of the proposed Somerville Hall, one of the two boarding-houses to be established at Oxford for the reception of students proposing to attend the lectures of the newly-formed Association for Promoting the Higher Education of Women in Oxford, met last week to elect a lady principal. The choice fell on Miss Shaw-Lefevre, a sister to Mr. J. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.

The synod of the United Presbyterian Church, at their meeting at Edinburgh on the 8th inst., in reply to an invitation by the Established Church for union, decided unanimously that union was not possible on the lines of recognition of State control.—At a meeting in Edinburgh, composed principally of ministers and elders of the United Presbyterian Church, a resolution has been passed declaring that the question of disestablishment and disendowment in Scotland demands the immediate consideration of the Liberal leaders.

A serviceable Map of London, showing the routes and stations of the Metropolitan District Railway, the authorised "inner circle completion" line, and other railways accessible by, or in connection with, the District system, has been issued at a low price, by Messrs. W. J. Adams and Sons, of Fleet-street, with the authority of the chairman, Mr. J. S. Forbes. The plan is printed with great clearness, on a large scale; is rendered easily intelligible by distributions of colour; and is folded to a convenient pocket size. It can be had mounted on linen, and inclosed in a neat case, for a slight additional outlay.

Many a pleasant day's outing is obtainable by means of the several coaches running in the summer season. What, for example, could be more pleasant or more bracing to a jaded Londoner than, on some fine morning, to mount the roof of the Guildford coach, and be borne rapidly through a delightful country by four thoroughbreds? This coach, which is horsed and worked this year by Mr. Walter Shoolbred, leaves Hatchett's, Piccadilly, at eleven a.m., returning from the White Hart, Guildford, at four p.m. each day, Sundays excepted. Those persons (no insignificant number) who, like Mrs. John Gilpin, though on pleasure bent, still have frugal minds, will be glad to know that the fares are reduced.

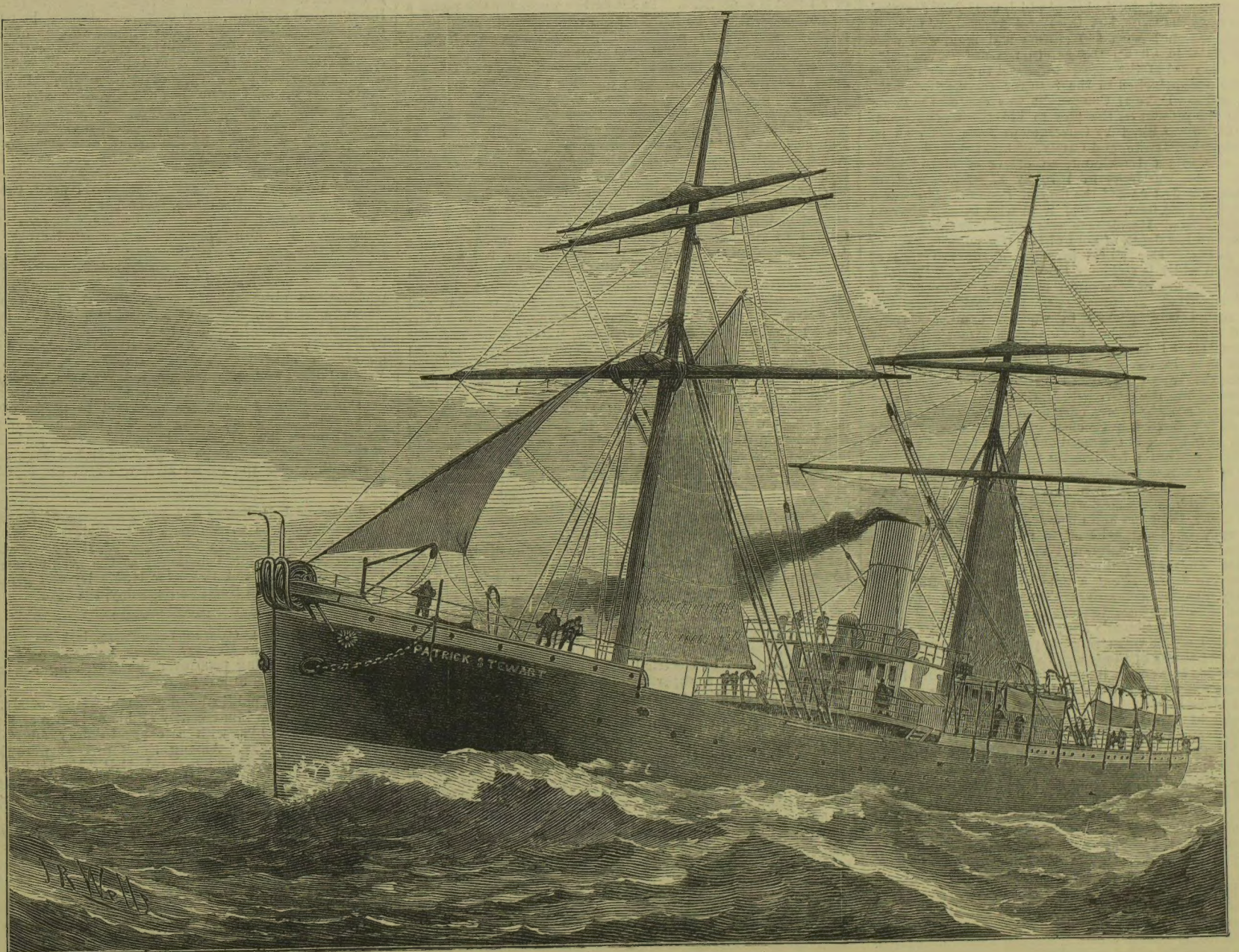
Both fresh meat and live stock from the United States and Canada came to hand in large quantities last week at Liverpool, though there is still the absence this season of the large consignments of cattle which arrived at the commencement of last summer. The steamers were the Germanic with 1472 quarters of beef and 600 carcasses of mutton; Erin, 963 quarters of beef, 150 carcasses of mutton; the City of New York with 576 quarters of beef, 350 carcasses of mutton, and 175 dead pigs; the Timor with 967 quarters of beef and 127 carcasses of mutton; and the Lord Olive with 744 quarters of beef and 300 carcasses of mutton. The three first-named steamers arrived from New York, and the two latter from Philadelphia. Of live stock the steamer Iberian brought 110 cattle, 526 sheep, and 529 pigs; the Istrian, 49 cattle, 846 sheep, and 521 pigs; the Lord Clive, 141 cattle and 300 sheep; the Victoria, 696 sheep; and the Erin, 70 cattle.



THE AFGHAN WAR: LYRIC THEATRE IN THE CAMP, JELLALABAD.—SEE PAGE 474.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.



A WEAVER AT JELLALABAD.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE NEW INDIAN TELEGRAPH-SHIP PATRICK STEWART.—SEE PAGE 469.

## THE AFGHAN WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, besides the Illustrations he has furnished of the disaster to the 10th Hussars in the Cabul river near Jellalabad, forwards a drawing he made from a sketch with which he was supplied by Lieutenant J. P. Napier, of that regiment, a son of Lord Napier of Magdala, representing an incident of the battle fought on the 3rd ult., near Futehabad, by the force under command of Brigadier-General Gough, V.C., C.B. This force consisted of the 1-C Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, squadrons of the 10th Hussars and of the Guides Cavalry, part of the 17th Regiment, the 27th Native Infantry, and the 45th Native Infantry; the infantry under Colonel Hughes, of the 27th Native Infantry. The enemy were about five thousand Khugianis, who had collected near the village of Lukkai, four miles from Futehabad, with the intention of attacking the camp to get our guns. They occupied a large plateau, their right resting on the village of Lukkai; their left was protected to a certain extent by some ravines, and the plateau was protected on the ridge and ravines and other points by sungas, or small walls of stones hastily built up, which gave them a certain amount of cover. The position was an extremely strong one, and had been evidently taken up with a view to prevent our march to Gundamak. A severe engagement took place, which resulted in the total defeat of the enemy. Their loss amounted to nearly 600 killed and wounded, whilst ours amounted to seven killed and fifty wounded. We regret to say that Major Wigram Battye, of the Guides Cavalry, and Lieutenant Wiseman, of the 17th Regiment, are among those killed. The "risky moment" of a hand-to-hand conflict, in which Captain Manners Charles Wood, of the 10th Hussars, was happily saved by the assistance of Lieutenant Ralph Bromfield Willington Fisher, of the same regiment, is figured in our front-page Engraving, from Lieutenant Napier's sketch of that incident at the battle of Futehabad.

The amusements of our soldiers and officers in the camp at Jellalabad have already been mentioned in this Journal. They are sometimes entertained with open-air concerts in one of the redoubts formed as temporary defences for the camp. There is a regular amphitheatre, simply constructed by digging a few trenches in a horseshoe form in front of a mud platform, which has a low mud wall at the back of it. The audience sit on the ledges of earth formed by the trenches as comfortably as on the pit benches of a London theatre. Three fires of wood, burning in front of the stage, do very well for the foot-lights. This "lyric theatre," as it is called from the character of its performances, is situated within the Artillery Lines, and was got up by Major the Hon. A. Stewart, commanding the 1st Battery of the C Brigade, R.A.; but it is attended, and the performances assisted, by men of all ranks and regiments. Bombardier Grindlay acts as prompter, announcing the different performers. Those who appeared on the evening that Mr. Simpson made his sketch were Mr. Allsopp (second lieutenant), of the 10th Hussars, Mr. Hughes, of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, and Mr. Hamilton, another officer of the Guides. The concert lasted an hour and a half. Similar entertainments have been got up by the Rifle Brigade; and Lieutenant Mercer, of the 4th Goorkhas, deserves the thanks of the camp for his successful exertions in this pleasing business.

The subject of our remaining Afghan Illustration for this week is the native weaver's handicraft, of which there is much to be learnt by perusing Dr. George Birdwood's instructive Handbook to the British Indian Section of the late Paris Universal Exhibition, and by visiting the Museum at the India Government Office in Westminster.

## THE WRECK OF THE CLYDE.

The steam-transport Clyde, the loss of which was lately reported in the news from the Cape, left the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Saturday, March 1, with 550 officers and men, who were sent out to Natal to fill up the gap in the unfortunate 24th Regiment. Several of the officers belonged to the Brigade of Guards, who were attached to the 24th for service during the campaign, and the Duke of Connaught was one of the many friends who was present on the pier to bid the troops good-bye. The Clyde was hired by Government from her owners, Messrs. Temperley, Darke, and Carter, of London, and was in command of Captain Luckhurst, an officer of considerable experience. She was built in 1870 by Messrs. Connell, of Glasgow, and was first named the City of Poonah. She was a screw-barge of 2283 tons, built of iron, with three decks and five iron bulkheads. Her length was 325 ft., her breadth of beam 36 ft., and her depth of hold 27 ft. Her engines were of 240-horse power. Her stores included about 120 tons of ammunition, in which is reckoned some 7-pounder shells and a considerable quantity of small-arm cartridges. The bulk of the cargo consisted of provisions, principally preserved meats in sealed tins, packed in wooden cases. Having safely and speedily made the voyage from England to Capetown, the Clyde proceeded on Wednesday, April 2, at half-past four in the afternoon, to leave Capetown for Natal, with the troops on board under the command of Colonel Davis, of the Grenadier Guards. After being twelve hours from port she was enveloped in a fog; but, as the officer on duty supposed, quite clear of the coast, when suddenly rocks and breakers appeared out of the fog before her. The ship was then but a few lengths from the breakers. The only thing to do was to reverse the engines, and this was done on the instant. She was then going at from ten to eleven knots an hour, and before way was stopped a grinding sound was heard under the bows and extended amidships, when she stuck fast upon what was believed to be a bar of sand. The men on board behaved coolly, and steps were taken to land them at once. They were put ashore in boats on the mainland, the ship having struck about a mile inside Dyer's Island, in Walker's Bay, about seventy miles to the south-east of Capetown. At the same time it was decided also to send one of the boats to endeavour to reach Simon's Bay, in order to procure assistance. The first officer volunteered to perform this work, and, when about two thirds of the troops had been landed, started with four seamen in a small, light craft, only about 20 ft. long. Happily there was no sea or wind at the time, and this enabled the troops to land safely.

The Duke of Cambridge, in his speech at the Royal Academy dinner, remarked how well they behaved. "Such was," said his Royal Highness, "the admirable discipline and devotion evinced by the young soldiers, commanded by officers of the Guards, that the result was that, the vessel having struck at five in the morning, by eight o'clock every man was landed, and even the horses were swum ashore without a single accident of any description. That was simply the result of discipline. If there had been the slightest confusion, the slightest irregularity—if there had been any forgetfulness on the part of the officers concerned, or any want of attention on the part of the non-commissioned officers and men, the chances are that very few of the men would have been saved; but such was the devotion to duty and discipline that the result was as I have described. I firmly believe that the English soldier is ready to do anything he can be called on to do."

The boat's crew sent off to summons help reached Simon's Bay about ten o'clock, having come a distance of seventy miles in about seventeen hours. They boarded the Tenedos, then lying at anchor, and conveyed their unfortunate news. The Active and the Tenedos were immediately sent off to the assistance of the Clyde, and the Tamar, happening to reach Capetown shortly afterwards, was also dispatched, and it was determined that she should re-embark the troops, and convey them to their destination. This was accomplished with very little loss of time. The Clyde sank not long after the troops and crew left. A valuable cargo of arms and ammunition and other stores was thereby lost.

Our Illustration, from a sketch made at the time, shows the Clyde sunk near the shore of Dyer's Island, with three feet of water over her upper deck. The Tenedos and the Tamar are shown in the distant part of this view, and the boats are seen conveying soldiers from the Clyde to the Tamar.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## ROMAN AND BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. H. H. Statham began his second lecture on Saturday, the 2nd inst., by describing Roman architecture as the connecting link between the antique and mediæval styles. Referring to lithographed sketches, distributed among his audience, he commented on the peculiarities of the Tuscan order, and the evidences of its Etruscan origin, in which he also noticed traces of Egyptian influence. This order, which he said probably first existed in wooden structures, is well represented by St. Paul's Church, Covent-garden. Much light has been thrown on Etruscan art by recent explorations. The Romans adopted the Greek orders, but very illogically. They copied details, without understanding their use. As masters of the world, and abounding in wealth, they overlaid their structures with tasteless ornament, without regard to fitness, unlike the Greeks, who regarded adventitious decoration as architectural falsehood. Drawings of various specimens, selected from Roman adaptations of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, were referred to, especially the temple of Castor and Pollux at Rome. The Romans introduced the arch, and combined with it columns, which are perfectly unnecessary, having nothing to support, and their blunder is still repeated in this country. The more rational combination of the two in Diocletian's palace at Spalatro, in the third century, foreshadowed mediæval architecture. The remains of Roman architecture exhibit great variety, including great public baths, magnificent aqueducts, and enormous theatres. Details of some of these were duly commented on, including the Baths of Caracalla, the Pantheon, and the Coliseum at Rome, with reference to diagrams. The superior dignity of the unadorned arches of the aqueduct of Nîmes, as well as that of some of the massive engineering works of our own country, was specially insisted on. Mr. Statham considered circular buildings to be a relic of Etruscan influence, and the Pantheon, to be a step towards mediæval architecture. As an early example of a domed structure, he alluded to the tomb of St. Helena, built by Constantine, at Rome; and he expatiated on the subsequent development of the style at Constantinople, especially in the Churches of Saints Sergius and Bacchus and St. Sophia. In conclusion, he pointed out various Byzantine modifications of the classic capitals, such as the introduction of the cross into the midst of the Corinthian foliage.

## ROBERT SCHUMANN.

Professor Ernst Pauer began his third and concluding lecture on Tuesday, the 6th inst., by describing Schumann as the most poetical and intellectual of recent great musicians—excelling all in fascinating reverie, and requiring in his hearers sympathising ready appreciation of truthfulness and detestation of all that is superficial. In his earlier works for the piano a humorous vein may be found; but in his later compositions a gloomy, melancholy expression predominates, but which nowhere deteriorates into morbid sentimentality. He charms intellectual hearers, but not the uneducated. He was also the most individual of composers; and his youth, his love, his happiness, and his sorrows are all described in his music, which the study of his life renders much more intelligible. He was born at Zwickau, in Saxony, on June 8, 1810, being the youngest son of August Schumann, a bookseller, who had raised himself to a good position by his energy. Robert's early love of music led to his being placed under Kuntsch, a pedantic teacher, to whom, however, he was always grateful. His musical career was finally determined by hearing Moscheles at Carlsbad, and he soon after set Psalm cl., and got it performed by an orchestra of boys at Zwickau. At his father's death he was induced to begin the study of law, but soon relinquished it, and became the pupil of Frederick Wieck. In an experiment to obtain greater freedom with his fingers he lost the effective use of the right hand by injuring the muscles, and thus closed his career as an executant. He now devoted himself to composition, and started the "Neue Zeitschrift für Musik," whereby he greatly raised the tone of musical criticism. Under the influence of his happy marriage with Clara, daughter of his teacher Wieck, Sept. 12, 1840, he produced brilliant works, such as the symphony in B flat, and "Paradise and the Peri." In 1843, through the friendship of Mendelssohn, he became professor at Leipzig; but teaching was not congenial, and he soon resigned, to devote himself to musical composition at Dresden. Here mental depression came on. He was much renovated by visiting Vienna and Prague, and thus composed his opera "Genovera" and other pieces, and even became conductor at Düsseldorf. This happy state was short; his growing malady led to his dismissal. Yet he continued his work till, in 1854, an attempt at suicide led to his seclusion in an asylum near Bonn, where he died, July 29, 1856. The illustrations on the pianoforte comprised four fancy pictures—"Evening," "Soaring," "Why?" and "Whims"), an arabesque, two novelettes, and a hunting-song.

## RELATIONS OF CHEMICAL ACTION, HEAT, AND PRESSURE.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in beginning his second lecture, on Thursday, the 8th inst., reverted to his experiments made in tubes illuminated by electric light, showing that the rate of crystallisation in a supersaturated solution (for instance, acetate of soda) varied from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch to 16 inches per minute, or the reverse, as the quantity of water present as a solvent was increased or diminished. The quantity of solvent present materially affects the change of state in a chemical action, the other conditions remaining the same. He next considered and illustrated the effects of pressure on crystallisation. When this change is opposed to pressure, as in freezing water, pressure reduces the temperature at which the change takes place. Thus ice is converted into water by pressure, and the solution of a crystal may be caused or prevented by changes of pressure. The principle of the calorimeter of Lavoisier and Laplace, based on the amount of ice dissolved by a chemical action, was explained and illustrated, the unit of heat being arbitrary—viz., the elevation of one pound of water one degree of temperature. In Bunsen's extremely accurate calorimeter the amount of heat absorbed during a chemical action is shown by the increase of volume of the water passing into ice, and the amount of heat evolved in such an action by the diminution

of the volume. The phenomena of ebullition, and the transformation of liquids into vapours, were next considered, and shown to be much more complex than is usually supposed, being greatly influenced by pressure. It was demonstrated that the presence of an infinitesimal globule of air is essentially necessary for continuous boiling, and that water and alcohol can be heated far above their boiling points, without ebullition, if air be rigidly excluded. It was also shown that when a very minute bubble of air was added to the liquid, ebullition immediately began, and the temperature fell. Water utterly devoid of air passes into vapour with explosive violence, when ebullition takes place. Many unstable chemical compounds exhibit similar actions. Thus, when supersaturated gaseous solutions, such as Seltzer Water, are poured into moderately clean tubes, the evolution of gas takes place at a few points, and not at all in perfectly clean tubes; but when a piece of charcoal is added, evolution is immediately started, and continues. Ebullition depends on the diffusion of a vapour into a perfectly different atmosphere.

## HABITS OF ANTS.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., in his discourse on Ants at the Friday evening meeting May 9, gave some of the results of his long-continued observations and experiments, in continuation of a discourse given on Jan. 26, 1877. In beginning he said that, if, as Mr. Grote has said, positive morality, under some form or other, has existed in every society of which the world has had experience, then ants must be moral and accountable beings. But he could not himself urge this; and, though numerous instances of affection among them are recorded, and though he himself had witnessed some remarkable cases of help given to suffering ants by others, yet the great mass of his experiments led him to believe, reluctantly, that their hatred to strangers is far stronger than their love for their friends. He then commented on a number of interesting illustrations, magnified and exhibited on the screen by the electric light, including active living specimens of the yellow meadow ant, with their queen, eggs, and young ones, the stair-making ants and their slaves, the harvesting ants, the aphides or ant-cows, and the blind insects, living with ants. In some slides the anatomy of the ant, and the eye, composed of a very great number of lenses, were well shown. Sir John stated that most European ants feed on honey or insects, but some few store up grain; and in Texas ants appear to cultivate grass and rice. Some species act more in co-operation than others. When large numbers come for food they follow one another, probably being guided by scent, and not by any power of intercommunication; yet they seem to be able to transmit simple ideas. They do not appear to be in any way affected by sounds audible to us, but may be sensitive to and produce sounds far beyond our range of hearing. Ants greatly dislike light in their nests, and huddle together in a corner when light is let in. With regard to colour, Sir John applied the tests which he had used with bees—slips of green, yellow, red, and violet glass. His experiments, repeated before his audience, prove that ants have the power of distinguishing colour and are very sensitive to violet, from which they rapidly escaped. As the hairs on plants prevent ants and other insects from taking the honey, Sir John successfully employed fur with the hair downwards as a means of isolating ants for his study, instead of small moats of water. In regard to their longevity, he stated that two queens which he had possessed for five years were still in very good health. Prince Christian was in the chair.

## ROMANESQUE AND EARLY GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. H. H. Statham began his third lecture, on Saturday, the 10th inst., by defining Romanesque as a transitional kind of architecture, adopted during the decline and fall of the Roman empire, when the antique styles were gradually decaying, and a new style was emerging out of the ruins. Referring to lithographed sketches, as on previous occasions, he commented on the Roman basilicas or palaces, such as that of Trajan, as the earliest prototypes of the mediæval cathedral, and explained how the transept and nave were developed from somewhat similar parts in the older structures. Remarks were made upon the ancient basilica of St. Peter's, at Rome, as well as on that of S. Maria Trastevere, and Maxentius. Circular churches were probably built in imitation of tombs, especially those of the martyrs. By the aid of diagrams, Mr. Statham clearly explained the changes gradually made in the formation of the vault, to give the greatest strength with the smallest amount of material; including the barrel vault, the cross or quadripartite vault, the dome, and other forms, till the pointed form was adopted, not merely for beauty, but for security and economy. He also pointed out the similar origin of the buttress, an essential feature of pure Gothic architecture. As characteristic examples of the transition period from round to pointed architecture, Mr. Statham commented on the peculiarities observable in the Churches of San Vitale, at Ravenna, and St. Mark, at Venice, as giving indications of Oriental influence, having been erected after Roman patterns by Byzantine architects. Among other Romanesque buildings he noticed churches at Perigueux, Treves, Spire, Loches, Verona, Pisa, and Marmonier, and Durham Cathedral. In some of these he drew attention to the evidence they afforded of the architect's experimenting, and to traces of antique ornamentation, which clung to the Gothic columns, as if struggling for life. Finally, he explained the probable origin of the beautiful mouldings of pointed arches, such as those at Kirkstall, where the round arch was still employed for the windows.

Professor J. R. Seeley will begin a course of four lectures, being Suggestions to Students and Readers of History, on Tuesday next, the 20th inst. Mr. W. H. Preece will give a discourse on Multiple Telegraphy at the evening meeting on Friday, the 23rd; and Professor H. Morley will give the first of three lectures on Swift on Saturday, the 24th.

There was an enormous increase last month in the emigration from the Mersey. The number of passengers was nearly 11,000, being 6000 over the March figures, and 4000 over those of April in last year.

Several of the political and personal friends of Mr. Edward Miall waited upon him recently at his residence at Honor Oak and presented him with a congratulatory address on his seventieth birthday. Among those present were Mr. John Bright, M.P., Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., Mr. H. R. Ellington, Mr. J. Carvell Williams, Mr. Hugh Mason, the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., and other representatives of "religious equality." After the presentation of the address, Mr. Bright, addressing Mr. Miall, said that there was no man for whom he had a greater esteem and respect. He recalled his first interview and correspondence with Mr. Miall, forty years ago, at the time of the establishment of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, and said that no paper had ever been conducted with greater ability or consistency. Mr. Bright, after referring to the disestablishment question, and suggesting that the difficulties of that work should not be underrated, concluded by expressing a hope that the great and noble work to which Mr. Miall had devoted himself would have a noble end.

## OBITUARY.

## GENERAL SIR FRANCIS WARDE.

Sir Francis Warde, K.C.B., General in the Army, died on the 4th inst., aged eighty-eight. He was youngest son of Charles Warde, Esq., by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Arthur Annesley, Esq., of Bletchington, and grandson of John Warde, Esq., of Squerries, Kent, Deputy-Governor of the South-Sea Scheme. He was educated at Rugby, and at the Military Colleges of Marlow and Woolwich, entered the Royal Artillery in 1809, and attained the rank of General in 1877. He served in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo. He married, 1832, Annabella, daughter of Robert Adeane, Esq., of Babraham, in the county of Cambridge.

## SIR M. COOMARA-SWAMY.

Sir Mutee Coomara-Swamy, M.L.C., died on the 4th inst. at Colombo, in Ceylon. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1863, and became a member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, where he was distinguished for his advocacy of colonial self-government. He published several works relating to India, and received the honour of knighthood in 1874. He married, in 1875, Elizabeth Clay, daughter of J. Beeby, Esq.

## MR. BAKER-CRESSWELL.

Addison John Baker-Cresswell, Esq., of Cresswell, Northumberland, J.P. and D.L., hon. M.A. Oxon, died at Cresswell on the 5th inst., aged ninety. He was the eldest son of Francis Easterby, Esq., of Blackheath, who assumed the surname of Cresswell on his marriage with Frances Dorothea, daughter and coheir of John Cresswell, of Cresswell, of a very ancient northern family. Mr. Baker-Cresswell was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1821, and sat in Parliament for that county from 1841 to 1847. He married, June 25, 1818, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Gifford L. Reed, Esq., of Campion Hill, and cousin and heir of John Baker, Esq., of Hinton, Gloucestershire, and of Grosvenor-street, London, by which lady, who died in 1860, he had four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Oswin Addison, who married Anne Seymour Conway, daughter of Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart., died in 1856, leaving, with other issue, a son, Oswin Cumming, late Captain 3rd Hussars, who now becomes head of this ancient family. The late Right Hon. Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, was brother of the gentleman whose death we record.

## MR. ADAM LODGE-ELLERTON.

Adam Lodge-Ellerton, Esq., M.A., Cantab., barrister-at-law, died on the 4th inst. at Woburn Lodge, Giltston-road, West Brompton. He was younger son of Adam Lodge, Esq., by Mary, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Richard Owen, M.A., of Bodslin, in the county of Carnarvon, and grandson of John Lodge, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Matthew Ellerton, Esq. He assumed the additional surname of Ellerton after the decease of his elder brother, John Lodge-Ellerton, Esq., husband of Lady Henrietta Barbara Lumley Savile, daughter of the seventh Earl of Scarborough, but under his previous designation, Adam Lodge, he had gained distinction by his literary and poetic productions, especially by his translation from Schiller of "The Bride of Messina."

## MR. CLAYTON, OF HEDGERLEY PARK.

Rice Richard Clayton, Esq., of Hedgerley Park, Bucks, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Aylesbury, died on the 4th inst., aged eighty-one. He was the fourth son of Sir William Clayton, fourth Baronet of Marden Park, by Mary, his wife, only daughter of Sir William East, Bart., of Hall Place, Berks, and was brother of General Sir William Clayton, Bart., M.P. He received his education at Eton, and at Caius College, Cambridge; was High Sheriff of Bucks in 1838, and sat in Parliament for Aylesbury from 1841 to 1847. He married, July, 1832, Emily, second daughter of the late Field-Marshal Sir George Nugent, Bart., G.C.B., of Westhorpe House, Great Marlow, and had five sons and three daughters.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John Dorrien Magens, Esq., of Hammerwood, Suffolk, on the 7th inst., at Marine-parade, Dover.

The Rev. Benjamin Ward, Hon. Canon of Carlisle, and formerly Rector of Meesdens, Hertfordshire, on the 8th inst., aged eighty-seven.

The Rev. Philip Kelland, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, on the 7th inst., at Bridge of Allan, N.B., aged seventy.

The Ven. Edmund Henry Fisher, Archdeacon of Southwark, and Vicar of St. Mark's, Kennington, at Monk's Eleigh Rectory, Suffolk, aged forty-four.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence Comyn Taylor, late Bengal Army, on the 7th inst., aged forty-eight. He was youngest son of the late General Sir Henry Taylor, G.C.B.

Captain George Blane, R.N., on the 1st inst., at 21, Princes-gardens, aged sixty-five. He was on the Benbow, off the Syrian coast, 1840, and was at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. He became retired Captain in 1868.

The Lady Anne Mackenzie, wife of Sir James J. R. Mackenzie, Bart., of Scotwell, and sister of the present Earl Fitzwilliam, at Cannes, on the 29th ult. She was born May 14, 1819, and was married Oct. 10, 1838.

Colonel Lestock Boileau Jones, C.I.E., Commandant 3rd Punjab Cavalry, in London, on the 5th inst. He entered the 56th Bengal Native Infantry in 1842, and saw much active service in India, including the Punjab Campaign and the Indian Mutiny.

Thomas Dickinson Hall, Esq., of Whatton Manor, Notts, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1843, on the 2nd inst., in his seventy-first year. He was only son of the late William Henry Hall, Esq., by Harriet, his wife, eldest daughter of William Dickinson, Esq., of Muskham Grange, Notts, and succeeded to the property at the decease of his grandfather, T. Hall, Esq., in 1835.

John Grimston, Esq., J.P., on the 3rd inst., at Neswick Hall, Bainton, Yorkshire, aged seventy-one. He was fourth son of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden, Derbyshire, by Lucy, his wife, daughter of Robert Grimston, Esq., and assumed the surname of Grimston on succeeding to the property of his uncle, John Grimston, Esq. He was formerly Captain 10th Regiment.

John FitzGerald Purcell-FitzGerald, Esq., of The Little Island, in the county of Waterford, and of Boulge Hall, Suffolk, M.A., J.P., on the 4th inst., in his seventy-sixth year. He was eldest son of John Purcell, Esq., who married Mary Frances, the only daughter and heiress of John FitzGerald, Esq., of The Little Island, and who assumed by Royal license, 1818, the name and arms of FitzGerald, and sat in Parliament for Seaford many years.

The Mayor of Cardiff has presented, by request of the President of the Board of Trade, to Mr. William Leare, of Chudleigh, Devonshire, chief officer of the steam-ship Llandough, of Cardiff, a gold medal of honour and an address of thanks from the French Government, as a reward for saving the lives of eleven French seamen, whose vessel was lost in the Bay of Biscay in December last.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

Carlos (Lille).—Your solution agreed with the author's, but there was a shorter road to the goal discovered by the majority of solvers.

J S (Hendon).—This column is prepared on Saturday, and only communications received up to that day are acknowledged in the issue of the following week.

J G F (Ramsate).—Your problem No. 3 was selected for early publication, but we find it can be solved by 1. Q to K 6th, K to K 6th, 2. Q to K 4th (ch), &c.

W H M (Dorchester).—A position in which mate can be effected by two straightforward checks is not a problem, notwithstanding the sacrifice of Queen.

G H B (Wakefield).—Thanks for the trouble you have taken; we had already received a report from another source, of which we availed ourselves.

E H H V (Retford).—As you say, the answer to 1. Q to K 6th, is 1. P takes Kt. We thought the problem would prove a hard nut to crack, and it has so turned out.

F L S (Gloucester-road).—The solution published on May 3 is, as then stated, that of No. 1834; that of No. 1836 is given below.

O P Q (Brighton).—The games shall be examined, although they are lengthy.

H E K (Liverpool).—After 1. Q to Kt 2nd, B takes Q; 2. Kt to Kt 4th, K to Kt 3rd; 3. Kt to Q 6th, how about 3. B to B 4th.

J H W (Bangalore).—The variation is given in the German "Handbuch" fifth edition, p. 200. Mr. Co K's "Synopsis of the Openings" and Mr. Gossip's "Theory of the Openings" are the best of the recent works upon the subject.

R S (Birmingham).—If you wish your problems to be examined the positions must be described upon diagrams. In the case of No. 1, how do you find room on White's K 4th for the Black King and a White Pawn?

We shall be obliged if the contributor from whom we have received a parcel of games played recently in Feth will inform us of his name and address.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1835 received from E H H V, Julia Short, J de Honsteyn, Cant, P S Shenale, R H (Huntingdon), D Leslie, L Burnett, A Mackenzie, M Whiteley, W Lee, R Schofield, W F A, and H F Pettit.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1836 received from Hereward, Cetaaway, E Mitchell, Underwood, Cant, W S Leest, P S Shenale, F V P, George Rushby, Emilio Prati, Toz, S Threlfall, W Cowell, D Leslie, M Rees, L Burnett, A Mackenzie, M Whiteley, R Schofield, and T B Hughes.

Many correspondents have sent the correct first move of the solution of this problem but have not noticed the best defence. After 1. K to B 7th, P takes Kt; 2. Q takes Q P (ch), K to Q 5th discovers check on the White King, and the defence to 2. R to K 4th is 2. R to R 3rd. The answer to 1. Kt to Q 3rd (ch) is 1. K to Kt 3rd, and not 1. K to B 3rd.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1837 received from W M Curtis, Lulu, Cant, Alfyn, C Darragh, W Barrett, F R Jeffrey, N Octor, R Jessop, A Tremaine, An Old Hand, M O Halloran, Elsie V L Sharswood, S Farrant, C C E, N Warner, Helen Lee, D W Kell, G Fosh ooke, R T K, R Ingersoll, T Greenbank, D Templeton, Liz, W Warren, Frances R, H Langford, L S D, East Marden, R F N Banks, A Wood, B M Allen, Norman Rumbelow, E Mitchell, Copiapino, W Norris, F V P, H Benthal, Clambrell, G C Baxter, Woodliffe, P O B, W Leeson, George Rushby, Toz, C G Ellison, Alpha, Carlos of Lille, D Leslie, L Burnett, A Mackenzie, R Schofield, H F Pettit, and T B Hughes.

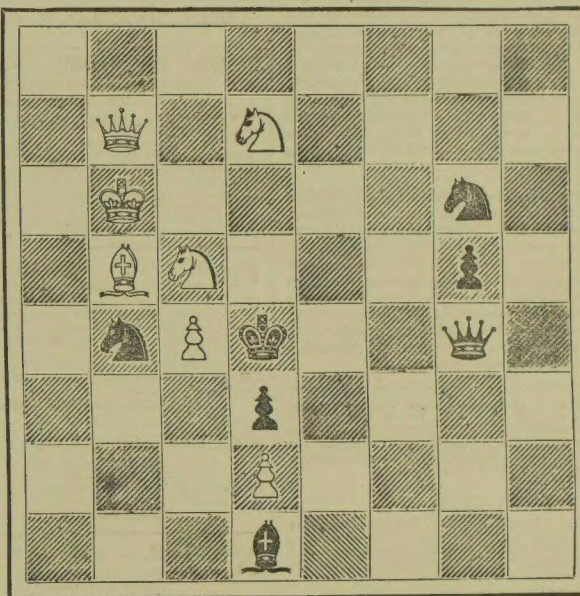
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1836.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. K to Q 6th P takes Kt\*  
2. R to R 3rd P takes R  
3. P to Kt 4th. Mate.  
\*If 1. Q takes R, 2. Q takes Q P (ch), and 3. K takes R. Mate.

## PROBLEM No. 1839.

By H. E. KIDSON.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Game occurred in a short Match recently played at the St. George's Chess Club between Messrs. LINDSAY and MINCHIN.

(Queen's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. M.)  
1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th  
2. P to Q 4th P to K 3rd  
3. Kt to Q 3rd Kt to K 3rd  
4. B to Kt 5th  
4. B to Q 4th was adopted by Herr Harwitz in the first game of his match with Mr. Morphy, and it is stronger than the move in the text.  
5. Kt to K 3rd B to K 2nd  
6. P to K 3rd Castles  
7. P takes P P to Q Kt 3rd  
8. Kt takes Kt Kt takes P  
9. P to K 3rd P takes Kt  
10. B to K 4th P to K 3rd  
11. B to Q 3rd P to Q 4th  
12. B to Kt sq P to B 5th  
There seems no good reason for thus shutting in the Q R when the Bishop can be played to Q 2nd; but White probably intended posting the Queen there, and if Black replied with P to K 3rd, following with P to Kt 4th, getting a strong attack on the King's quarters. Q to B 2nd is also a good reply to B to R Kt 5th.  
13. P to Kt 4th Kt to Q 2nd  
14. P takes P Black must have foreseen the advance of the advance K Kt P before making this move, and, possibly, did not greatly underestimate the force of the attack that immediately follows. The result, however, is a difficult ending with all the chances in favour of White.  
15. K to K 2nd P to Kt 4th  
16. P takes P P takes P  
A fine combination, leading to a lively and highly interesting game.  
17. R to R 8th (ch) P takes B  
18. Kt takes B K takes R  
19. P to Kt 5th Kt to R 4th  
20. B to B 2nd Q takes P  
21. R to Kt sq Q to R 3rd  
All this has been well played on both sides, and Black shows good judgment here in sacrificing the piece to secure the exchange of Queens.  
22. Q takes P Q takes Q  
23. Q to K R sq P to B 3rd  
24. P to B 3rd B to Kt 5th (ch)  
25. Kt to B 5th Q to R 2nd  
26. Q to R 4th Kt to Q 4th  
27. P to K 4th B takes P (ch)  
28. K takes B Q takes Q  
29. Kt takes Q P to K 6th  
30. B to Kt sq P to B 7th  
31. K takes P P to B 7th  
32. K takes Kt P takes B (Q)  
33. R takes Q P to B 3rd  
34. Kt to B 4th R to B 2nd  
35. P to Q 5th R to R 2nd  
36. P to R 4th K to Kt sq  
37. P to Kt 4th K to B 2nd  
The open file should have been seized here by 37. R to Q B sq; that move offers some hope, too, of bringing the Rooks into co-operation.  
38. R to Q B sq R to R 6th (ch)  
39. K to B 4th R to Q 6th  
40. R to B 7th (ch) K to B sq  
41. P to Q 6th R to Q 6th  
42. P to K 5th P takes P (ch)  
43. K takes P R to K sq (ch)  
44. K to B 6th P to R 4th  
45. R to K 6th K to Kt sq  
46. P to Q 7th R takes P  
If 47. R to Q sq, White mates in three moves.  
47. R takes R R to B sq (ch)  
48. K to Kt 6th P takes P  
White mated in two moves.

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The Witney Chess Club is closing a very successful season with a tournament, the final games in which will be played on Whit Tuesday. Three handsome prizes have been provided, and twenty-four members have entered the competition. The club now numbers nearly forty members.

A match has been arranged between Mr. W. N. Potter, of London, one of our most skilful amateurs, and Mr. James Mason, of New York, who has been residing in London for some time past. The games will be played at the City Club and at Simpson's Divan alternately, and the winner of seven games will be declared the victor. The time limit will be fifteen moves an hour.

The May number of the *Huddersfield College Magazine* is excellent all round, but the chess department, which grows in importance every month, is specially good. It contains six tourney problems, the opening chapter of a review of Mr. Gossip's "Theory of the Openings," by Mr. Long, of Dublin, besides chess news and reviews of the problems by the solvers. There is no doubt that this enterprising and independent magazine will in time fill the place in the chess world so long held by the *Westminster Papers*.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of Haddington (dated the 22nd ult.), of the Most Hon. Arthur, ninth Marquess of Tweeddale, who died at Walden Cottage, Chiselmhurst, Kent, on Dec. 28 last, granted to the Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P., Sir George Warrender, Bart., and James George Baird Hay, the executors nominate, was sealed in London at the principal registry on the 1st inst., the inventory of the personal effects in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £84,000.

The will (dated June 20, 1870) of Lord Amelius Wentworth Beauclerk, fifth son of the eighth Duke of St. Albans, a retired Captain R.N., who died on March 24 last at his residence, No. 3, Bryanston-square, was proved on the 1st inst. by Charles Harrison, jun., the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his household furniture, horses, carriages, goods, chattels, and other effects; to his executor, £50; to his butler, Joseph Pennington, an annuity of £50; to his eldest son £5000, and £200 per annum for life; and to each of his other children £3000 and £150 per annum for life. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his son who shall first attain twenty-one.

The will (dated Nov. 10, 1865) with two codicils (dated Nov. 27, 1869, and Oct. 23, 1876) of Lady Elizabeth Sophia Ashburnham, daughter of the third Earl of Ashburnham, formerly of Southwood House, St. Lawrence, Kent, but late of Chelsea College, who died on March 13 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Lady Jane Henrietta Swinburne, the sister, and Edward Swinburne, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. Subject to legacies of £300 each to her executor Mr. Swinburne and her maid Georgiana Johnson, the testatrix leaves her property to her five sisters—viz., Lady Theodosia Julia Ashburnham, Lady Georgiana Jemima Molyneux, Lady Jane Henrietta Swinburne, Lady Eleanor Isabel Bridget Wodehouse, and Lady Mary Agnes Blanche Gordon.

The will (dated Nov. 25, 1875) of Henry Pelham Alexander Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle, who died on Feb. 22 last, at No. 10, Park-place, St. James's-street, was proved on the 5th inst. under a nominal sum by the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Mrs. Anne Adele Hope, and Mr. Thomas Edward Howe, the executors. The will, which is very short, contains no disposition of property, but simply revokes all former wills, and appoints his said executors guardians of his children.

The will (dated June 22, 1878) of Mr. George John Steer, late of No. 51, Threadneedle-street, stockbroker, and of No. 24, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, who died on March 17 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Charles Boyes Steer, the great-nephew, William Edward Marshall, and Thomas Acland Lawford, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. Among numerous other bequests, the testator leaves to his nephew, Charles Steer, his house in Queen Anne-street, with the furniture and effects; £10,000 each upon trust for his said nephew, Charles Steer, and his nieces, Mrs. Sophia Anne Edmonds, Mrs. Jane Dunkin Harford, Mrs. Eliza Jackson, and Mrs. Susanne Mainwaring Miles; £100 each to the Fund for the Relief of Decayed Members of the Stock Exchange and the Foundling Hospital, Guilford-street; and the residue of his property to the children of his said nephew and nieces, Charles Steer, Mrs. Edmonds, Mrs. Harford, and Mrs. Miles.

The will (dated Nov. 23, 1878) of Mr. Marmaduke William Whitaker, late of Pump-court, Temple, and of Ellera, Portinscale-road, Putney, barrister-at-law, who died on Feb. 25 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Gertrude Mary Whitaker, the widow, the Rev. James William Geldart, William Graham, and Henry Westwood Hoffman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages, a pecuniary legacy of £5000, and he confirms the settlement made on their marriage; to his executors, £100 each; to the Yorkshire Society's Schools, Westminster Bridge-road, £50; to his brother, William Whitaker, £2000, and to each of his sons, Ernest and Arthur, £1000. The mansion house and estate of Breckamore, Ripon, Yorkshire, subject to his mother's life interest, the testator devises to the use of his wife for life if she shall so long remain his widow, and then settles it on his son, if any, and, failing a son, on his eldest daughter, Mary Gertrude Muriel Whitaker. His property in the township of Mickley, in the parish of Kirkby Malzeard, Yorkshire, he devises, subject to his mother's life interest, to his said daughter and her heirs for ever; and Sandholmes Farm, in the parish of Pickhill, and Catton Farm, Catton, Yorkshire, to his second daughter, Maude Frances Whitaker, subject to a similar life interest, her heirs and assigns for ever. The residue of his real and personal estate is left upon trust for his wife for life, if she shall so long remain his widow, and then for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Sept. 11, 1858) of Mr. Joseph Nicholson, formerly of No. 28, Chancery-lane, but late of the Middle Temple and of No. 1, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, barrister-at-law, who died on March 26 last, at Brighton, was proved on the 16th ult. by William Henry Cooke and John Miles, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. Subject to some bequests, the testator leaves his property to William Henry Cooke and Frederick Travers.

The will (dated April 30, 1877) of the Rev. James Pulling, D.D., Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who died on Feb. 26 last, at Brooke House, Clapton, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Pulling, the widow, and Albert James Pulling, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £3000.

By a majority of fifty-six, the Conservative candidate, Mr. Laurie, was on the 8th inst. declared at the head of the poll in the election for Canterbury. The numbers polled, according to the official return, were—Laurie, 1159; Edwards, his Liberal antagonist, 1103.

From the *Gardeners' Magazine* we learn that the plum crop has been seriously damaged by frost in the home counties; but that, upon the whole, the recent cold weather has been favourable to the fruit-trees, a strong light and a dry air aiding in the development and diffusion of the pollen.

A return just issued shows that the amount in the Post Office savings banks on Dec. 31 last was £38,925,751, that sum including £9,485,390 received from depositors during the year, and £699,603 due for interest. The repayments during the year amounted to £8,514,187, and the balance due at the close of the year to £30,411,563.

The trial of William Scott, partner of Mr. Wright, one of the City of Glasgow directors, for embezzlement, took place at Glasgow on the 8th inst. Counsel for the prisoner objected that the charge was not properly specified; and, after a long discussion, the Judges held that there was not sufficient information in the indictment against Scott. They therefore threw out the bill, and ordered the prisoner to be liberated. This, the Judges stated, will not prevent the Crown from preparing another indictment.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Please direct all Letters and Orders for  
**PETER ROBINSON,**  
SILKMERCE and LINENDRAPE,

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the only Address,  
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.,  
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## NEW SPRING SILKS.

380 PIECES OF RICH SPRING BROCADE SILK,  
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A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient.  
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INVITES INSPECTION of all that is beautiful and in  
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